The Chicago Tribune.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, August 27, 1872.

The Rock Island & Pacific Railroad commenced running through trains from Atchison, Kan., to Chicago yesterday.

Belfast, at last accounts, was quiet, the large reinforcements of troops that were sent there being ordered to return home.

The Comptroller of the Currency will soon issue permits for the organization of seven National Gold Banks in California.

President Thiers will propose at the opening of the session of the French Assembly the formation of a second Chamber.

A telegram dated Bombay, Tuesday morning, Aug. 27, received in the city at 10 o'clock last evening, announces that the cholera has appeared in the Valley of the Ashmere, and is raging with great violence.

The Grand Council of the International Association has called a General Congress to be held at the Hague, Sept. 2. Carl Marx and several prominent French members of the Society will be present.

Architect Mullett has awarded the contract for furnishing the stone for the Government buildings in Chicago to John M. Muchler, of Cincinnati. The stone will be the same as that used in our new Chamber of Commerce building.

Hon. William M. Springer, of Springfield, is about to enter upon a canvass of Central Indiana in the interest of the Liberal cause. He will speak in Putnam, Monroe, Dearborn, Ohio, Miami, Pulaski, Stark, and Switzerland Counties.

Reports of the condition of the cereals in France make a good showing. The exports from that country will probably be liberal, but it is feared that the increase of French taxes on foreign bottoms will have the effect to restrict transportation.

The unfortunate and long-suffering Carlotta, widow of the late Emperor Maximilian, and sister of the present King of Belgium, is reported to be lying at the point of death, the last sacrament having been administered.

The Spanish Government has been very successful in the recent elections for members of the Cortes, more than two-thirds of those elected being among its supporters. The Radicals, to a large extent, supported the Government at the polls.

In the United States District Court, yesterday morning, Judge Blodgett issued an order decreeing that the title in fee simple to the Bigelow Block has, by virtue of proceedings therein stated, become vested in the Government of the United States, which is entitled to the immediate and absolute possession of said block.

The work of the Geneva Tribunal is drawing to a close if we are to credit the reports of correspondents who have been unsuccessfully endeavoring to learn something of its doings for two months past. These correspondents now aver that the counsel on both sides have finished their arguments, and that the Arbitrators are considering the several claims with a view to a final decision, which decision it is thought will be given to the public when the Board shall think it proper to do so.

William Fishbach, Sheriff of Macoupin County, committed suicide at Carlinville on Sunday, by shooting himself through the head. That he was laboring under a fit of temporary insanity is fully shown by the letters written by him just before his death, in all of which he expresses a dread of being taken to the asylum at Jacksonville. Mr. Fishbach had resided in Macoupin County all his life, and had been honored and esteemed as an excellent officer and upright man.

Live Wolf, Esq., the principal Chief of the Kiowas, in view of the further continuance of the President's peace policy, has spoken his mind freely in the Indian Council at the Cheyenne Agency. His ultimatum is to the effect that no peace can be secured until the military are removed from the country and Fort Sill is abandoned. The valiant savage further declares that he and his people will never give up their murderous raids into Texas, as they don't propose to let the Mexican guerrillas enjoy a monopoly of that field.

Cain Higgins, a wealthy and respected farmer, residing in Winnetka, Cook county, was found dead near his house on Sunday morning, having received several pistol shots in his body, and his head being badly crushed as with some heavy blunt instrument. The sum of twenty-four dollars, which the unfortunate victim had taken from home to pay his pew rent, was found on the body. The whole affair is enveloped in the deepest mystery. Mr. Higgins has been a resident of Cook county for thirty-five years.

Albert Pike, of Arkansas, a fellow-member with Henry Wilson in the Know-Nothing Council held at Philadelphia in the summer of 1855, seeks to refresh the honorable Senator's memory, and enlighten the public mind regarding that gentleman's record in connection with the great national proscriptive movement in existence at the time above mentioned. He says Mr. Wilson, in order to gain admission to that body, whose sessions he attended throughout, had to have the sign, word, and grip, and had necessarily taken the oath not to assist in any way in elevating to any office of trust or profit any person of foreign birth, or any Roman Catholic. Mr. Pike says the oath is just as binding on him now as it was then.

The mystery connected with the Grantite victory in North Carolina is slowly but surely unravelling. It seems that some nine hundred independent colored voters, in the employ of the Departments, left Washington by steamer and train four days before the election, ostensibly on a religious excursion, and returned to that city three days after the election. These excursionists are known to have visited North Carolina. It is also known that these parties were composed entirely of males, a fact hardly consistent with the camp-meeting part of the story, as gatherings of this sort generally consist largely of females. It is said that a "religious" excursion on a much larger scale will be sent into Pennsylvania in October.

The Chicago produce markets were only moderately active yesterday. Mess pork was inactive, and quotable at \$14.75a14.87 1-2, seller the month or seller September. Lard was also inactive, and little better than nominal at 8 1-2a8 5-8c for winter, and 8 1-4c for summer. Meats were firmly held, but inactive, at 7c for shoulders; and 9 1-4c for short ribs. Highwines were active and firmer—closing at 89 1-2c. Lake freights were only moderately active, but firm and 1-4a1-2c higher—closing at 11 1-4a11 1-2c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and unchanged. Wheat was rather quiet, but firmer, and a shade higher—closing at \$1.13a1.13 1-4 cash, or seller August, and \$1.13 1-4 seller September. Corn was easier—closing at 37 3-4a37 7-8c cash, or seller August, and 38 1-2a38 5-8c seller September. Oats were easier, and only moderately active—closing at 27 1-2a28c cash, and 28a28 1-4c seller September. Rye was steady at 54 1-2c for No. 2. Barley was quiet at 63c for new No. 2, spot or seller September. The hog trade was moderately active at about last week's closing prices, or at \$4.40a4.85. Cattle were fairly active and steady. Sheep were inactive and nominal.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—7 p. m.—Clear weather will generally continue on Tuesday, over the Southern States, east of the Mississippi. Areas of cloud and rain for the Middle States, especially over the northern portion during to-night, followed by winds veering to westerly and northwesterly, and clearing weather on Tuesday. Southeasterly to southwesterly winds, cloudy weather and areas of rain for New England. Winds veering to westerly, with clearing weather probably during Tuesday. A rising barometer and winds veering to westerly, and northerly [illegible] of the Ohio Valley on Tuesday afternoon. Telegraphic reports from Upper Michigan [illegible] have not been received.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Senator Wilson's Connection With Know-Nothingism.

Letter From General Albert Pike.

How North Carolina Was Carried by the Grantites.

The Same Policy to be Pursued in Pennsylvania.

Senator Tipton to Take the Stump for the Liberal Ticket.

The Bourbon Movement Ignored at the South.

The South Carolina Radical Conventions.

Miscellaneous Political News From All Quarters.

LETTER FROM GENERAL ALBERT PIKE—HENRY WILSON'S CONNECTION WITH THE KNOW-NOTHINGS—HOW NORTH CAROLINA WAS CARRIED FOR THE GRANTITES—THE SAME POLICY TO BE PURSUED IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—The *Tribune* publishes the following incisive card from General Albert Pike:

SIR: Was Henry Wilson a Know-Nothing? You say that you are constantly receiving letters asking an answer to this question. I will answer it. I was a delegate to, and a member of, the National Council of the Know-Nothing party in the summer of 1855, at Philadelphia, and one of the seven delegates from a Southern State. I found present Senator Henry Wilson in that body when I entered, and he sat in it during the whole session, and helped settle the platform, being one of the delegates of Massachusetts. To be there, he had to have the sign, word, and grip, and necessarily had taken the same oath which we all had taken on entering the Order, *i. e.*, not to assist in any way in elevating to any office of trust or profit any person of foreign birth, or any Roman Catholic. The oath is as binding on him now as it was then. My name will assure you that I know that of which I speak. I object to Mr. Wilson's sneaking out of the scrape, both *suppressio veri* and *suggestio falsi*.

ALBERT PIKE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21, 1872.

The *Tribune* also announces that it has received from Washington the following remarkable statement from a gentleman who held high office under President Lincoln. The gentleman alluded to writes that the election in North Carolina took place on the 1st of August. The Vanderbilt, a steamer not now engaged in the Washington trade, was brought here under a temporary commander for special service. The berths and best furniture were removed, and a contract made for a trip to Norfolk and return with as many passengers as could be stowed away. Five hundred dollars were paid down in greenbacks by a colored man for the round trip, who was put forward to make the bargain and conceal his employers. Between 500 and 600, some say 700, men composed the party. Not a woman was of the crowd. The Vanderbilt left Washington on the evening of the 27th of July, four days before the election in North Carolina, and returned here on the morning of the 4th of August, three days after that election. The voyage thus consumed seven and a half days. Contemporaneously with this, large numbers of the employés employed by the contractors of the Board of Public Works mysteriously disappeared, and reappeared when the Vanderbilt returned, and an attempt has been made to explain this migration of repeaters by calling it a religious excursion. But their disguise has deceived nobody. Whoever heard of a negro excursion, religious or social, extending over such a length of time, and without the presence of the female element, which always predominates on such occasions. It also appears that about 900 repeaters were transported by railroad, taking a different route into North Carolina. A force of 600 or 800 was thus scattered by a preconcerted plan, and North Carolina returned for the Grant candidate. These trained mercenaries are now to be thrown into Pennsylvania, and utilized there for a similar purpose. The negroes now in the employ of the Board of Public Works here, are to be sent to Pennsylvania under contract for high wages, and expenses paid. Cameron was here yesterday, and has visited Washington twice, recently, to effect his unscrupulous work. As the Grant men have no hope of Kentucky, negroes can be spared from that State without disadvantage.

SENATOR TIPTON TO STUMP FOR THE LIBERAL CAUSE—THE STRAIGHT-OUT MOVEMENT IGNORED AT THE SOUTH.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Senator Tipton was in this city to-day. On Thursday next he will appear for the first time in the present canvass on the political stump, in Illinois, from where he will return to Nebraska, making a political speech in that State, and then return to Pennsylvania on the 15th of September. The Senator will make a number of speeches in that State, remaining there until after the election.

A well-known and carefully informed politician who has lately returned from the White Sulphur Springs, Va., where there are at present congregated a number of prominent Southern politicians, says that in conversation with the Southern leaders there, he was surprised to find that the straight-out leaders throughout the South had no followers whatever in any case, and further he expresses the opinion that the nomination of Charles O'Conor would be one of the best things possible for the Liberal Reform party, as it will take off a certain lot of votes from Grant that will not be cast for Greeley, in case no straight-out nomination is made.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA GRANTITE CONVENTIONS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 26.—The Republican State Convention, this morning, adopted a platform with additional planks, pledging the party to see that the public schools and institutions shall not be closed for want of maintenance by the State; acknowledging the right of the Federal Government to interfere for the preservation of peace, and thanking the Government for what it has done in this State; asking executive clemency for the ignorant and undesigning persons convicted under the enforcement act; in favor of the establishment of factories for the development of the State and pledging the party to treat all comers with consideration and justice. The only excitement during the session was caused by a fierce and specific attack by E. J. Mackey upon the bolters' ticket and its supporters, which was vociferously applauded by the Convention. He was especially severe in his arraignment of Senator Sawyer and Attorney Corbin, whose whole career was scrutinized. The following is the Electoral ticket of the regular convention: S. A. Swails (colored), W. N. Taft (white), Henry Sparrick (white), A. J. Mackey (white), D. H. Chamberlain (white), Wm. Gurney (white), and W. B. Nash (colored). The Convention adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

The Bolters' Convention met and completed their ticket by nominating J. H. Hayne (colored) for Lieutenant Governor; Macon Ballen (colored) for Secretary of State; J. Scott Murray (white) for Attorney General; E. F. Garry (white) for State Treasurer; B. L. Roberts (colored) for Superintendent of Education. A platform was adopted indorsing President Grant and the Philadelphia platform; denouncing the State Government as imbecile and corrupt; pledging the State to pay all honestly and legally contracted debts; promising an honest Administration and reduction of taxes; denouncing the pledges of the regular candidates as mere blinds for selfish ends, and declaring that no law can protect the Treasury if the regular candidates be elected; denouncing the general license law, and the failure of the Administration of the State to educate the people. After arranging for the organization of the party, the Convention adjourned.

THE WEST VIRGINIA ELECTION.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26.—A Wheeling, West Virginia, special says 31 counties, reported up to noon to-day, give Jacobs 5,298 majority. Twenty-eight counties give 1,367 against the Constitution. Davis, Independent Democrat, is elected to Congress from this district.

GREEN BRIER, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Va., Aug. 26.—In this, the Third Congressional District, 9 counties heard from give Camden a majority of 1,000. Twelve counties unheard from will, at a fair estimate, give Camden 2,500 majority, making his majority in the district 3,500.

THE STRAIGHT-OUTS IN COUNCIL AT LONG BRANCH.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—A number of straight-out Democrats, including Senator Stockton, of New Jersey; Henry Thompson, of Pennsylvania; J. R. Gilbert, of Kentucky; W. H. Curtiss, of Ohio, and Henry Williamson, of Maryland, met at Long Branch to-day to hear a report of the Executive Committee, appointed by the Conference held at Long Branch last June. After the reading of a long report, a speech by the Chairman, J. R. Gilbert, and the passage of a series of resolutions, the following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the Louisville Convention, and instructed to support Charles O'Conor as the nominee for President. Horace Black, Delaware; Henry K. Williamson, Robert Prest, and Edgar Jerrold, of Maryland; Henry Thompson and John Applegate, of Pennsylvania; Richard Henderson, of West Virginia; Wilson Perry, of New Jersey; J. R. Gilbert, of Kentucky; Rufus Rogers and Theodore Davis, of Ohio; Charles Martin, George Gullen, and James O'Brien, of New York.

LIBERAL RALLY IN IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IOWA CITY, Ia., Aug. 26.—The largest political meeting held in this city for many years, was addressed with great effect on Saturday night by Hon. T. B. Grinnell and James B. Edmonds, Esq., of this city. The meeting was preceded by a fine torchlight procession, numbering hundreds of lights, and commanded by Captain Bradley Mahana, who led the first company of soldiers from this county, and remained in the army to the end. The enthusiasm for Greeley was unbounded.

HE WOULD ACCEPT.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—The *Sun* says Charles O'Conor, in an interview with James McKenna, when asked to become the candidate of the Democrats and Liberals for Governor of the State, said he did not seek the nomination, but if nominated, would accept.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 26.—The Republicans of the Twenty-first District, to-day, renominated, by acclamation, Hon. Clinton L. Merriam, for Congress.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 26.—The Democrats of this county, to-day, nominated Hon. Bernard Reilly for Congress.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.—Henry L. Aiken, Chairman of the Labor Reform State Central Committee, denounces, as an unfounded *canard*, the report of the State Convention of the Labor Reform party, said to have been held in this city on the 23d. He declares that the reported proceedings thereat are a fraud, and that the parties whose names appear in the reports are unknown in connection with the Labor Reform party of Pennsylvania.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 26.—Andrew Johnson retires to a watering-place to recuperate, and will speak next Saturday at Gallatin.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—The Executive Committee of the Reform Association have addressed a letter to the Police Commissioners, who have the appointment of Election Inspectors, proposing to name two of the Inspectors of each District, leaving four to be appointed by the Commissioners. The Committee protest against the appointment of office-holders to be Inspectors, and promise that half of their appointees shall be Republicans and half Democrats, and none office-holders.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Aug. 26.—The Straight-out Democrats of the Twenty-ninth District will meet at Niagara Falls, to-morrow, to select delegates to the Louisville Convention.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The Liberal Republican Committee here will, in a few days, begin the distribution of Senator Sumner's speeches on the French Arms question and Grantism, printed in the German, Scandinavian, Spanish, and Swedish languages.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANDERSON, Ind., Aug. 26.—One of the largest and most enthusiastic Republican meetings ever held in this county took place at Alexandria today. Hon. Will F. Cumback and Colonel M. S. Robinson were the orators of the day, and the speeches of each called forth frequent loud and prolonged applause. Great enthusiasm was manifested throughout.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 26.—A meeting of Democrats was held this evening, at which resolutions were passed endorsing the Louisville meeting. A State mass Convention of straight-out Democrats will be held here on Wednesday to elect delegates to Louisville.

ILLINOIS.

The State Printing—Suicide—The New Liquor Law—D. T. Linegar—The State Board of Equalization—The Reason Why.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 26.—The bids for the State printing for the next two years were opened today, as per advertisement, but owing to the absence of General Bates, one of the Commissioners, who is in Ohio for the benefit of his health, no award was made. General C. E. Lippincott, Secretary Rummel, and General Bates are the Commissioners to let the contract. It is probable that it will be awarded some time next week.

The sad news reached this city to-day, where he has many old friends, that Mr. Wm. Fishbach, Sheriff of Macoupin County, committed suicide, by shooting himself through the head, about noon yesterday. He went to his office in the morning, and employed himself in writing letters to his wife and to various relatives and friends. Eleven of these letters were found. They are all of the same tenor, and state that he is going insane, and that he dreaded to be taken to the Asylum at Jacksonville, and, therefore, takes this means of avoiding it. He says that all his debts are paid, and that his accounts with the county will be found correct. Mr. Fishbach was about 50 years of age, and was an excellent officer and an exemplary gentleman, and resided in Macoupin County all his life.

The new Liquor law is about to be given a practical test, and it is about time, for little or no heed has been given it. The first case in this county will be tried before A. N. J. Crook, Judge of the County Court. Richard Harris, of Auburn, is charged with selling liquor without giving the bond or taking out the license required by the law. A large number of witnesses have been summoned to prove the selling, and there is no doubt that the fact will be established. We understand his counsel do not deny the selling, but will probably contest the case in the higher Courts.

D. T. Linegar, Grant's Elector at Large for this State, is still making speeches in the interest of his next friend, D. W. Munn, in this part of the State. It may be of interest to know that D. T. Linegar was one of the delegates sent up from Cairo to attend the Anti Liquor Law Convention, held just before the close of the Legislature, to over awe that body, and that the said D. T. Linegar made a powerful speech denouncing the law in unmeasured terms.

The State Board of Equalization will meet pursuant to adjournment from last Saturday, to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, at which time the Committees appointed to equalize the several classes of property will be ready to report to the Committee on General Equalization. Little then will remain to be done, save arranging and preparing the clerical work.

It is reported that the reason why there was no one representing Gardiner Township, in this county at the late Grant County Convention, was that the two men appointed turned out to be Greeley men, and it was too late to supply their places.

Murder Trial—Hog Cholera—Hot Weather.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Aug. 26.—In the Morgan County Circuit Court, a jury was empanelled this afternoon, for the trial of J. F. Carpenter and Westley Jones, who are under indictment for the killing of J. Beatty. The crime, as alleged, was committed near Waverly, in this county, about a year ago. The trial will proceed to-morrow.

The hog cholera is prevailing to considerable extent in Green and Jersey counties, and a number of farmers have suffered heavy loss by the ravages of this disease.

The thermometer indicated 103 to 105 in the shade here to-day—decidedly the hottest day of the season.

Travelling Pickpockets.

PRINCETON, Ill., Aug. 26.—During the great rush at the exhibition grounds at Forepaugh's Museum and Menagerie, on Saturday, several persons were relieved of large sums of money by pickpockets. These light-fingered gentry are evidently following up the show for the purpose of plundering the unwary. Our neighboring towns ought to keep a strict watch for the villains and bring them to justice if possible.

Hot Weather.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 26.—The heat for the past few days has been intense, the thermometer ranging above the nineties.

WISCONSIN.

Run Over by the Cars and Killed.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Aug. 26.—A man, a stranger in this part of the country, was run over by a train on the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railroad, three miles west of this city, Saturday afternoon, and so badly injured that he died soon after the accident. It is supposed that he reached here on the afternoon train from Chicago. He was about 40 years old, with sandy hair and whiskers.

The heavy rain here, this morning, has done an immense amount of good to vegetation in this section. The weather continues very warm.

Unknown Man Run Over and Killed—Welcome Rain.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 26.—A man was run over on the Prairie du Chien Railroad on Saturday afternoon, about three miles west of this city, cutting off both his arms, and otherwise injuring him. His name is unknown. He has since died.

A drenching rain visited us this morning, doing an immense amount of good.

Fires.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—A fire occurred this morning in the United States bonded warehouse of Charles Zust, No. 8 Washington street. The loss, which falls principally on importers of liquors, will amount to fully \$250,000. The origin of the fire is said to have been the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

APPLETON, Wis., Aug. 26.—The steamer Butsohy, engaged in the ore trade between Escanaba and Depere, was partially burned at the dock at Depere, Sunday evening. Loss, \$8,000. Origin of the fire unknown.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26.—Fire broke out at midnight in the lumber yard on Freeman street, supposed to be the work of an incendiary. John K. Green & Co. lost \$12,000 in lumber, fully insured in home companies. J. & J. M. Thompson lost \$3,000 worth of lumber; probably insured.

UNION CITY, Ind., Aug. 26.—A large frame barn near this city, was burned down to-day, with all its contents of wheat, hay, corn, wagon, and the threshing machine. Loss estimated from \$1,500 to \$2,000.

FOREIGN.

Call for a General Congress of Internationalists.

The Coming Imperial Love-Feast.

Outline of the Closing Arguments of the American Counsel at Geneva.

The Cholera Raging with Great Violence at Bombay.

The Arbitration.

GENEVA, Aug. 26.—The Board of Arbitration reassembled this afternoon, and after a session of three hours, adjourned till Thursday noon. The session was secret, and only five of the Arbitrators were present. The absence of the counsel and agents of England and America indicates the conclusion of the consideration of general questions, and that the final work of the Board has been reached.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—A Geneva special says the business of the Tribunal is drawing to a close, and a decision is expected in two weeks. Accountants are calculating the amount of damages occasioned by each cruiser. When this is completed the Arbitrators will render their decision: First, as to whether England is responsible for each cruiser; and, secondly, being responsible, as to the sums she should pay. The case of the Shenandoah excites an earnest contest, the Americans pressing the case and asking damages for the destruction of whaling ships. The Georgia case has been practically abandoned.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—The morning journals have some later despatches from Geneva, which indicate the early termination of the labors of the Court on the Alabama claims, and one of them publishes in full the closing argument of the American counsel, Messrs. Cushing and Evarts, in response to the English discussion of certain points submitted by the Court for explanation subsequent to the close of the counter cases. In the course of their argument it would appear that the English counsel had questioned the preventive power of the law of the United States for the preservation of neutrality in the case of a vessel not armed or not in a condition that would permit the committal of hostilities at the moment of its departure from an American port, and has also cited instances in which filibustering adventures had been sustained by American law. To the first part of this argument Mr. Cushing replies by quoting the law of the United States and decisions of the Supreme Court sustaining the broadest interpretation of its preventive provisions. The second part is disposed of by reminding the Court that England is now before the Tribunal accused of having failed to use due diligence in observing the conventional rules of the Treaty of Washington; that, if America has failed, or not, in her duties of neutrality according to common law, it is not a question to be submitted to arbitrators, and that America replies at the proper time and place for her acts to those whom such acts may have injured. It matters little, argued Mr. Cushing, what the interpretation of the municipal law of England may be. The interpretation of the law of the United States matters still less. The conduct of the United States toward Spain or Mexico, or even toward England herself, is not in dispute. There is only one question to be decided by the Geneva Court, "Has England failed—yes or no—in using the due diligence required by the Treaty of Washington in the case of the Anglo-Confederate privateers?"

France.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—The London *Times* of the 15th says the Paris papers publish the following as the text of an invitation issued by the Grand Council of the International Association to its adherents to attend a general congress, which will be held at the Hague on the 2d of September:

Citizens: The Grand Council of the International Association, sitting in London, having resolved, in consequence of events which have recently occurred in France, to introduce great modifications into the statutes of the Association, has determined to invite all adherents to the great principles to meet in general congress at the Hague. You are, therefore, invited to that meeting, where the citizen Karl Marx will read a report upon the various labors of the French, German, English, and Russian sections. The citizen Rouver, ex-member of the Paris Commune, citizens Andreu, Brelly, Loyer, &c., will address the Congress.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The reports of the condition of the cereals in France are favorable. The crops are pronounced very good in forty-two departments, good in thirty-seven, passable in six, good in Corsica, and excellent in Algeria. Yet the estimates of the probable yield in America and Eastern Europe indicate that those countries cannot furnish the customary supplies of breadstuffs, and that England and Italy will require more than usual. The export from France may possibly exceed ten millions hectolitres, but it is feared that the increase of French taxes on foreign bottoms will have bad effect on commerce, and restrict the facility of transportation.

The French Minister of War has detailed officers to visit the camp at Aldershot.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The reported renewal of the riots at Belfast on Saturday are untrue. On the contrary, all was quiet there, and the reinforcements of troops lately sent there are being sent home.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 26.—Arrived—The Prussian, from Montreal.

LONDON, Aug. 26—Arrived—The steamship Minnesota, from New York.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 26.—Arrived—The steamship Hammonia, from New York.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Baron Charles Lederer, Austrian Minister to the United States, who has been home on leave of absence, sailed from Liverpool on Saturday last in the steamship Russia, for New York, *en route* for Washington, to resume his duties. Signor Mario was also a passenger on the same steamship.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—Four executions for murder took place in England on Aug. 12 and 13, and a fifth murderer would have been hung at the same time but for successful self-starvation. This man's name was James Flynn, sentenced Aug. 1, to be executed Aug. 12. He at once refused food, and fought so fiercely when a stomach pump was employed that his throat was badly lacerated, and the stomach pump rendered useless. Occasionally he moistened his lips with a little tea, but obstinately declined to swallow a morsel. Though in robust health at the outset, he died after twelve days' fasting, cheating the gallows by only twelve hours. His body was found to be but slightly emaciated.

The Registrar General of England reports that the cold weather which set in on the 20th of July continued throughout the week, and that the mean temperature of the week at the Royal Observatory at Greenwich was 57 degrees, 2 or 3 degrees below the average for the corresponding period during the last 50 years.

The English crop reports continue unfavorable but France will have a more abundant harvest.

LONDON, Aug. 27—1 a. m.—Mr. Stanley has written a letter to the *Daily Telegraph*, replying to the hostile criticism in the *Spectator* and *Saturday Review*.

Miss Emily Faithful will sail for America early next month.

Mr. Johnstone, M. P., arrived at Londonderry yesterday. There was no demonstration on his landing. He goes to Belfast immediately, tranquility continuing in the latter city. The public houses have opened their doors again.

A special despatch to the *Times* from Paris says the report that President Thiers will propose to the National Assembly, after its recess, the formation of a second chamber, is absolutely correct.

Spain.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—A letter from Madrid states that a worthy and most respectable artizan, named Nathan Peake, of New York, had come to Spain for the purpose of selling maps on commission, for that firm, and, after having finished his business in Madrid, had gone to Santander on business and to embark for England. He proceeded from Santander to San Sebastian, on the steamer that was to convey him to England, and was arrested at the latter place. Upon reaching prison he was searched, and all his papers, as well as a small pocket penknife, were taken from him. He was detained there all day until 1 o'clock the next morning, when he was again arrested, and without one word thus far from any one as to why he was subjected to such treatment, was ordered to take the train, under custody of two civil guards, and proceed to Madrid, paying his own fare, or to come on foot all the distance. He demanded permission to communicate with his Minister or Consul, and to telegraph to friends in Madrid, and solicit legal advice, but was refused all requests. At Madrid he was arraigned for having made a seditious harangue in the streets of Madrid, about the time of the attempt to kill Amadeus, but a brief examination proved it to be a case of mistaken identity. Mr. Peake, now, like Dr. Houard, proposes to make Spain repair his unjustifiable prison experiences of ten days.

MADRID, Aug. 26.—Returns from the provinces show that two-thirds of the successful candidates for the Cortes are members of the Government party, and that the Radicals supported the Government at the polls.

The Coming Imperial Love Feast.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—Great preparations are being made here for the festivities attending the meeting of the Emperors of Germany, Austria, and Russia. The great day will be the 7th of September, when their Majesties of Russia and Austria will be received. In the forenoon there will be a grand military parade. In the afternoon a State banquet, and in the evening a gala performance at the Opera, attended by the three Emperors. This will be succeeded by a torch light procession and the entire city will be illuminated.

PESTH, Aug. 26.—The Emperor Francis Joseph will arrive here on the 1st of September and open the Session of the Hungarian Diet in person. Prime Minister Andrassy and the heads of departments will join the Emperor in the 3d, and accompany him on a visit to the King of Saxony at Dresden, which will take place on the 6th. The Emperor will proceed to Berlin on the 6th to meet the Emperor of Germany.

Switzerland.

GENEVA, Aug. 26.—The grand musical festival here, yesterday, was a brilliant affair, and in every way a success. There was competitive singing, in which 126 societies took part, and a long torch-light procession in the evening, with a fine display of fireworks. Every house was decorated, and the illumination at night was general. The festival continued throughout to-day, and closed to-night with a ball.

Belgium.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The ex-Empress Carlotta is reported to be dying. All hope has been given up, and the last sacrament has been administered.

East Indies.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY MORNING, Aug. 27, *via* London, Aug. 26, 10:20 p. m.—The cholera has appeared in the Valley of the Cashmere and is reported to be raging with great violence.

WASHINGTON.

Charges Against Secretary Boutwell in Connection With the Kentucky War Claim.

Permits Issued for the Organization of National Gold Banks in California.

The Chicago Custom House Stone Contract Awarded to a Cincinnati Firm.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL AND THE KENTUCKY WAR CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—It is urged that the conduct of Secretary Boutwell in his official dealing with the Kentucky war claims, which have now been paid in full, needs considerable investigation. In June, 1871, the accounting officers settled the claims of the State, fixing the liability of the Government for this claim at \$52,000 and a few odd hundreds of dollars. The Secretary of War approved the settlement, and drew a requisition for that amount. Boutwell being then absent, the Assistant Secretary drew a warrant for the amount and settled it. The former returned. The Secretary refused to deliver the warrant to the Agent or Governor of the State, because he alleged that the settlement was wrong, and it was his right to revise it. Although the act of Congress of March 30, 1868, especially prohibited such exercise of power on his part, and made the findings of the accounting officers final and conclusive upon the Executive officers and heads of Department, and subject to review by Congress or the Courts above. The *mandamus* which Kentucky subsequently applied for was only refused by the Supreme Court because, upon the hearing, it was shown that the appropriation for payment of the claim was repealed. A few days prior to the adjournment of the last Congress, an act was passed directing a new settlement of those claims upon an entirely different principle, and one which was intended to cut the claim down from one-third to one-half, a matter of some \$200,000. It is charged that the Secretary has utterly disregarded the plain provisions of this last act, and paid the claim upon the settlement which he formerly alleged was illegal and unjust. In view of the foregoing, the violation of plain and positive acts of Congress by the Secretary in this simple matter are: First, in refusing to pay the claim in 1871, as settled by the Auditor, Comptroller, and Secretary of War; secondly, in subsequently paying the original settlement when Congress had provided for another and different settlement, on a different basis.

PRESIDENT GRANT

telegraphed General Babcock to-day that he may be here the last of the week.

THE LOUISVILLE CANAL IMPROVEMENT.

Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, to-day gave a hearing at Long Branch to ex-Attorney-General Speed and United States District Attorney Wharton, relative to the injunction on the Louisville Canal improvement. The hearing will be continued to-morrow.

NEW GOLD BANKS.

In accordance with applications recently made to the Comptroller of the Currency, permits will soon be issued for the organization of National Gold Banks at the following places in California: To the Pacific Banks at San Francisco, at San Jose, Oakland, Santa Barbara, Ureka, Stockton, and Petaluma.

STONE FOR THE CHICAGO POST OFFICE.

Supervising Architect Mullett, having returned from his Western trip devoted to inspecting the quarries of those who made bids for furnishing the stone for the Chicago public buildings, to-day made the award in favor of John M. Muchler, of Cincinnati, the stone to be taken from the same quarry as that for the new Board of Trade building in Chicago. The rates to be paid are \$1.30 per cubic foot for blocks containing one hundred feet or less, \$1.36 per foot for blocks between one hundred and one hundred and fifty cubic feet, and \$1.47½ per foot for all in blocks of more than one hundred and fifty feet.

[To the Associated Press.]

RESUMED HIS DUTIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—General J. H. Baker, Commissioner of Pensions, has resumed his official duties.

THE POSTAL CARDS.

Some idea of the extent of the disappointment experienced throughout the country by the recent discovery that the Post Office Department will have to wait for a special appropriation by Congress before it can furnish postal cards, may be obtained from the statement that up to today applications have been made to the Department for over two millions of these cards, and about twenty-five informal proposals have been made by manufacturers to supply them after the designs determined.

A COLORED MILITARY

organization of this city, the Stanton Guards, having obtained the requisite permit of the Government of Virginia to take arms into that commonwealth, will shortly make a visit to the military organizations of Richmond.

THE VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812

of this city, are making preparations for a visit to Baltimore on the 12th of September, the anniversary of the battle of North Point.

THE FAR WEST.

The Crops—The Texas Pacific Railroad Party—Reported Discovery of Another Diamond Field—Atlantic & Pacific Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—The facilities for the transportation of the new wheat crop are wholly inadequate. In many sections of the State the farmers will be unable to get the bulk forward before the rainy season sets in.

Colonel Scott and the Texas Pacific Railroad party reached Los Angeles yesterday, and were enthusiastically received by the entire population.

There are unauthenticated rumors of a fresh diamond discovery in Northeastern Arizona.

The subscriptions to the capital stock of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad now aggregate \$1,837,500. The number of subscribers are 2,022.

Mining stock stronger.

The Goat Island Controversy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—The Executive Committee of the Committee of One Hundred, this afternoon, rejected the compromise resolutions in favor of granting the Central Pacific subsidy of two and a half million dollars in consideration of the abandonment of the Goat Island projection and construction of the Ravenswood bridge, and adopted resolutions favoring in general terms the encouragement of the construction of a competing line from the Mississippi Valley to San Francisco. The motion comes before the Committee of the Whole for final action Wednesday.

Precious Stones—The Indians.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Aug. 26.—The Savage expedition, fitted out in this city, some four weeks ago, to search for precious gems, has been heard from. A letter was received this afternoon, dated Piano Blanco, New Mexico, Aug. 17, with a consignment of about a quart of rubies, emeralds, garnets, opals, and a variety of bright stones supposed to be diamonds. Crowds of people are examining the specimens with much interest. A careful sample of the whole lot will be forwarded to lapidaries in New York to-morrow. Savage writes that he will send another collection of a better quality in a few days.

General Ord returned last night, and telegraphed to General Sheridan, to-day, that the Indian troubles are exaggerated. He says all Indians having reservations have gone home. There may be a fight in Sanpete, but not serious. He expects the troops back in two weeks.

INDIANA.

A Railway Election.

ROCKPORT, Ind., Aug. 26.—The following persons were elected Directors of the Cincinnati, Rockport & Southwestern Railway Company, to serve for one year: A. Shoshore, James L. Glen, S. S. L'Hommedieu, K. Garradi, Joseph Kinsey, Joseph Lewis, E. H. Sabin, L. J. Debruler, John Mellon, Jacob Seasongood, J. F. Meibors, John A. Mann.

NEW YORK.

Another Victim of the Philadelphia Vendetta.

A New Railroad and Steamboat Line.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE PHILADELPHIA VENDETTA.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—The latest bloody event in the notorious Philadelphia vendetta is thus described by the papers of that city to-day: "Another chapter has been added to the recent bloody affairs which have occurred in connection with the old town volunteer fire companies Moyamensing Hose and Hope Engine Companies, and also another sequel to the celebrated Brooks assassination case. James Dougherty, who figured so prominently in that terrible transaction, in connection with Hugh Hara, has paid a terrible penalty for his misdeeds. About 8 or 9 o'clock, last evening, Dougherty, who was a member of the old Moyamensing Hose Company, in company with James Kane and a party of four or five others, whose names are not yet known to the police, were drinking in a beer saloon on Sixth street, below Catharine, when a discussion arose regarding some old question about the celebrated Hope and Moyamensing Fire Companies, and high words ensued. About half-past 9 o'clock Dougherty left the saloon and started for his home, corner of Godey and Catharine streets. When he reached the corner Godey and Catharine streets, and was almost at his own door, he was attacked by a gang, who, with oaths, knocked him down, swearing they would murder him, and one of them, with a knife cut a terrible gash in his abdomen, severing the entrails, and almost cutting the stomach out. With an endurance remarkable in the highest degree, he staggered up the street to the house of a Mrs. West, No. 806 Godey street, and, rapping hurriedly at the door, demanded admittance. An immediate response was made. As the door opened he rushed in, crying, "Save me, save me. They have murdered me." He then staggered through the sitting-room and into the yard, where he fell helpless. The ruffians who had stabbed him, not content with their bloody work, followed close at his heels, and, with oaths, demanded admittance, one swearing he would murder that man. Alexander West, a son of the old lady, hurriedly closed the door to bar the entrance of the murderers, and in so doing forced his mother out on the pavement. Here the ruffians, with oaths, brandished a knife, and told the old lady that if she squealed a word they would murder her, at the same time giving her a violent kick, which sent her reeling against the side of the house. Baffled in pursuit of their prey, the assassins turned their attention to the question of escape, as the entire neighborhood was becoming rapidly aroused by the tumult. Young West went into the yard where Dougherty lay, procured some blankets and a settee, upon which he placed the dying man. He then opened the door, and a large number of outsiders rushed in. A messenger was immediately despatched for Dr. Gilbert, who arrived soon after, and upon an examination of the wound, said that there was no hope. He (Dougherty) replied that he was aware of it, and expressed a desire for a priest. Rev. O'Sullivan, of St. Paul, and Isalier, of the Italian Church, were at once summoned, Ald. McCrosky was also sent for, and Dougherty was asked to make an *ante-mortem* statement. To the surprise of every one present, he refused to say a word in response. The physician and Alderman asked him if he was aware he was going to die, and he replied that he was, but that he had no statement to make. The police were soon on a hunt for the murderers, and searched all the neighboring streets and alleys, but the assassins had made their escape, and no trace of them was to be found. The beer saloon where the trouble originated was visited, but Haddison, the proprietor, was very reticent. However, the police succeeded in obtaining the name of James Kane as having been the man who inflicted the fatal blow. Kane lives at 921 Washington avenue, and is a well-known down town desperado. Officers at 12 o'clock, visited his residence, and arrested him. They found him in bed, much under the influence of liquor, and very excited. He denied stoutly any complicity in the terrible transaction, but was taken into custody. Mrs. Ella Cilis, who lives on the corner of Godey and Catharine streets, and who was an eye witness of the murder, identified the murderer, saying, 'That is the man.' Kane is about 24 years of age and married. Dougherty died at 6 this morning. He was pardoned from the penitentiary 6 months ago, since which time he has been endeavoring to reform, and he has worked at the carpenter trade steadily. He has been accused of shooting Alderman McMullen, but the detectives says unjustly. His age was 35."

STOCKS.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange, to-day, was firmer, though business was not large. Erie was the leading feature, and advanced from 47¾ to 47⅞, in sympathy with the rise in London. Panama advanced from 132 to 133½. The balance of the list advanced from ⅛ to ½ per cent. The market closed firm.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

firmer in the morning. The advance was based on the decline in gold, and the ease in cash gold, but later, when gold was worth from 1-64 to ⅛ for borrowing, the market became unsettled. The actual business, to-day, was at at 109 for sixty day bills, and 109⅞ for sight.

MONEY MARKET

firm; 4 to 6 per cent for all loans, closing business at 5 per cent. Time loans are 7 per cent gold bid for balance of the year on dividend paying stocks, with a commission on other shares. Gold loans are quoted at ⅛ to ⅛ per cent for 30 days, 1 to 1 1-16 per cent for 60 days, 1⅛ to 1¼ per cent for 90 days, and 1¼ per cent for all year. Prime commercial paper passes slowly at 7½ to 9 per cent.

GOLD

active, with frequent fluctuations. The price opened at 112½, and declined to 112⅛; but afterwards advanced to 112⅜, closing with business at 112⅜. The failure of Henry Redmond, broker in gold, was announced to-day, and about \$1,600,000 gold sold out under the rule for his account. The full account of this failure could not be ascertained, as Mr. Redmond was not on hand to make an explanation.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

quiet and lower. Central Pacific bonds closed at 101⅞@102; United States firsts, 97½@98; land grants [illegible].

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour, at the opening, firmer, more especially for low grades of spring wheat extras. These are scarce and in fair demand for coastwise trade. New dull and tame. At the close the market was fairly active. Choice old scarce and wanted. New more salable. Holders of wheat at the opening advanced their views on spring, but buyers did not respond. Winter steadier; supply of good moderate, especially of white. The market closed strong for old spring and good new winter. The demand was chiefly for export, though fair for milling. White scarce. Good dry winter closed better.

PROVISIONS.

Pork less active and easier for future delivery. Sales of 1,000 barrels of mess for October at about \$14.40. Cut meats dull on spot, but in good demand for future. Bacon in fair demand and firm. Lard in moderate demand and firmer.

[To the Associated Press.]

HELD TO BAIL.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—E. M. Grandin, No. 41 Liberty street, was held in \$10,000 bail to-day, charged with depositing obscene literature in the mails.

CONDITION OF THE SPANISH RAM.

Professor Mitchell and Capt. Van Ness, who were deputed by the Pilot Commissioners to take soundings around the Spanish ram Numancia, reported that she is in an unsafe position, the water in which she lies being too shallow.

MANDAMUS.

Judge Barrett, to-day, granted a peremptory *mandamus* against Comptroller Green, directing him to pay the salaries of ninety-three attaches of the Supreme Court.

A NEW RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT LINE

between this city and Boston has been arranged, via the Long Island Railroad steamers from Greenport to London, thence by rail to Boston. By the new London & Northern, and Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroads, the distance is 250 miles, and will be accomplished in nine hours.

Obituary.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Aug. 26.—Judge Sidney S. Duncan, who had resided in Morgan County for forty-five years, and for several years filled the office of County Judge of this County, died at the Dayton House, in this city, last evening, after an illness of less than one hour, caused by drinking excessively of ice water.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 26.—The venerable Bishop Upfold died to-day. He has been Bishop of the diocese since 1849. For the past seven years he has been incapacitated by disease for official duties. He will be buried Thursday morning.

NEW HAVEN, Ct., Aug. 26.—Ralph J. Ingersoll, Minister to Russia under President Polk, died this morning, aged 84 years.

RAILROADS.

Report of the Government Directors on the Condition and Prospects of the Union Pacific Railroad—Other Railroad Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Aug. 26.—The following will appear in the Omaha *Tribune and Republican* to-morrow morning:

The Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad have returned from their tour of inspection, and express themselves well pleased with the condition of the road, its equipments, shops, etc. They accord to Mr. T. E. Sickles, General Superintendent, great credit for the efficient manner in which his department has been conducted. His preparations for the coming winter promise success in preventing a renewal of the snow blockade where the blockade of last winter was most obstinate and prolonged. The track is being raised so as to bring it above the line of the shallow cuts. Additional fences and sheds are provided for at every point where snow difficulties are likely to occur, and if the superintendent is allowed to carry out his plans for the protection of the road the Government Directors do not doubt that the road will be operated during the coming winter without interruption. They investigated the question with regard to its relations to the development of its business, and the general interests of the country along and tributary to the line, and do not hesitate to pronounce the contract between the Railroad Company and the Wyoming Coal Company utterly indefensible, concerning which they will report fully to the Government. They feel confident that, with proper management, the capacity of the road is equal to meet the mortgages of the company, and to provide for the liquidation of the advances made by the Government, but to do this the affairs of the company must be managed for its own interest, and not for the gain of individuals, however connected with the corporation. A close, careful, and legitimate business management can put the road and its earnings in a position to meet all demands upon it, and the Government Directors are of the opinion that this should be enforced. The country tributary to the road is developing rapidly. Everything promises well for the future, if some existing abuses can be removed and a strict business management for the interest of the corporation enforced in the future.

ATCHISON, Kansas, Aug. 26.—The Atchison & Nebraska Railroad was completed Saturday to Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, 148 miles northwest of this city, and to-day trains commenced running to that place. The completion of this road to Lincoln makes a direct short line from St. Louis to Fort Kearney, on the Union Pacific. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Road commenced running through trains from here to Chicago yesterday.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26.—The stockholders of the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad Company, at a meeting here to-day, unanimously ratified the articles of consolidation recently entered into by that Company by the Evansville, Henderson, Nashville & Edgefield and Kentucky roads, by which the roads between here and Nashville are brought under one management.

MISSOURI.

Indian Council—Seventeen Sunstrokes Yesterday—Coal Miners' Strike.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26.—The [illegible] publish a letter from the [illegible] Cheyenne Agency, which [illegible] down to the 13th inst. [illegible] Chief of the Kiowas, made [illegible] said that before any peace [illegible] Government the military must be removed from the country. Fort Sill abandoned, and the soldiers sent home. Raiding into Texas he said they would never be willing to renounce. The Comparikas, Quahadas, and the Guerillas [illegible] make that country their hunting grounds of Mexicans the Kiowas will never give [illegible] grounds, and spoils. The Council was expected [illegible] share of the next day after the letter was written [illegible] adjourn the [illegible].

The weather was frightfully hot again. About thirty cases of sunstroke are reported to-day, which, probably, does not include more than a third of the cases that have occurred. Seventeen in half have been held and sixty-five burial permits issued by the Board of Health.

The strike of the coal miners of St. Clair County, Ill., which was supposed to have ended some days ago, took a fresh start to-day. At a meeting of miners near Belleville, it was decided by sixteen Unions represented, to hold out for four cents a bushel, the price demanded at the outset. This decision will seriously affect manufacturers and private consumers here, as St. Louis draws much the largest amount of coal from the mines of St. Clair County.

A Boy Whipped to Death—Eight Deaths from Heat—Excessively Hot Weather—An Explanation.

ST. LOUIS, Aug 26.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday, in South St. Louis, on the body of Alfred Jordan, a colored boy, 7 years old, and disclosed the fact that the child died from the effects of repeated whippings, inflicted by Jenny Taylor, a colored woman, with whom the boy lived. She was arrested.

Eight deaths occurred yesterday from the effects of the heat. The weather this morning is terribly hot again, with no signs of a change.

A purely political despatch, designed as a special telegram to a Cincinnati paper, sent here last night, got into the Associated Press report, through a mistake in its address. The partisan character of the despatch should have caused its rejection at once. No such telegram has ever been prepared for the Associated Press at this agency.

IOWA.

The American Scientific Congress.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Aug. 26.—The session of the Scientific Congress was resumed this morning. Yesterday Professors Perry and Winchell addressed different congregations. A few papers were read this morning. One of interest, by President Smith, attracted some notice. The excursion to the lead mines takes place this evening. The reception by the ladies will be held in the Larimer House. This is the last day of business. To-morrow will be devoted to excursions.

Drowned—Mortally Wounded.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Aug. 26.—An eight-year old son of City Recorder C. G. Hargnes was drowned while bathing in the Mississippi River. George H. Remington, foreman of the Illinois Central Shops, perished in attempting to save him. He leaves a large family.

Tom Cunningham, employed in Connoly's wagon factory, was mortally wounded this afternoon, while engaged in welding iron, by a piece of iron flying off and penetrating his side.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Fatal Stabbing Affray—The Louisville Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.—James Dougherty, who was connected with Mara in his attempt to assassinate Detective Brooks three years ago, and who was pardoned a few months ago by the Governor, was stabbed last night in the stomach by James Kane, with whom he had an altercation early in the evening, and died this morning.

The Pennsylvania Railroad will issue excursion tickets for the Louisville Democratic Convention, good from Aug. 30 to Sept. 15, at half rates.

Run Over and Killed—Arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.—It is reported that the train from New York, when near Tacony, this evening, ran over a carriage, killing a Mr. Middleton and three others.

A man named Doe Hamil was arrested this afternoon, charged with complicity in the murder of James Doughtey, last night.

TENNESSEE.

Fatal Sunstrokes—Death by Drowning.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 26.—The weather is still unprecedentedly warm. Eight cases of sunstroke occurred yesterday—four fatal.

Patrick Downer, aged 14 years, was drowned in the Wolf River yesterday, while bathing.

Sudden Death—Sunstroke.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 26.—A passenger on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad fell dead soon after stepping from the train this evening. From papers found on his person he is supposed to a Mr. Payne, from Olive Branch, Miss.

Four cases of sunstroke to-day, two fatal.

Struck by Lightning.

FORT PLAIN, N. Y., Aug. 26.—A buggy containing two men was struck by lightning, last night. The horse was killed and the men are missing.

DIED.

PHELPS—The funeral services of Charles Phelps will be held at the residence of his son-in-law, E. S. Alexander, No. 466 Wabash-av., at 4 o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon. Friends of the family are respectfully invited. The remains will be taken to Springfield, Mass., for interment.

WINSHIP—August 25, 1872, Desdemona V. Winship, aged 13 years and 9 months. Funeral to-day, from her father's residence, 440 Webster-av, at 2 o'clock.

HOLT—At Lake Forest, Sunday, August 25, Mary, infant daughter of D. R. and Ellen M. Holt.

CONSIDINE—August 26, 1872, Dennis Considine, aged 15 years and 7 months, son of the late John and Bridget Considine. Funeral Tuesday, August 27, from his late residence, 221 [illegible], by cars, to Calvary Cemetery.

☞ Syracuse papers please copy.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DR. NEWCOMB'S BOOK
"HOW NOT TO, AND WHY,"
Is for sale by the publishers, A. W. PENNY & CO., 82 South Clark-st., Chicago. Price \$1.00. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Trade supplied by the WESTERN NEWS CO.

TO RENT.

To the Attention of Wholesalers
And parties on Lake front, is called to [illegible] four story and [illegible] near Madison [illegible] [illegible] elevators, vaults, &c. Rent low. Apply to [illegible] GUTHRIE, [illegible] Madison-st., Room 7.

REMOVAL.
REMOVAL.
We shall move to our new stores, Nos. 267 and 269 WABASH-AV., near Van Buren-st., about the first week in September. Until then we shall make a large reduction in prices of everything in our line.
SAMPSON, GILBERT & CO.,
FURNITURE DEALERS,
320 and 322 Michigan-av.

REMOVAL.
JOHN H. SMALL & CO.
STATIONERS
AND
Blank Book Manufacturers,
HAVE REMOVED TO
157 LA SALLE-ST.,
Republic Life Building.

BARNUM BROS.
IMPORTERS,
Toys & Fancy Goods,
BOHEMIAN GLASS,
China & Lava Ware,
Have Removed to their New and Spacious Warerooms,
113 & 115 Wabash-av.

BUILDING MATERIAL.
THE CHICAGO
PATENT FIRE-PROOF TUBULATED PLASTER CASTING CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers of Perforated Blocks for Partition Walls, Furring Slabs, Monolithic Ceiling, and Non-combustible
Isolating Flags.
Specimens of Walls, Ceiling, and Furrings,
May be seen, and prices obtained, at the Office, Congress st., opp. Tremont House, And at the Factory, North Branch, south of Division st.
A. WANNER, Superintendent. M. WILLMAN, Business Manager. H. F. LEOPOLD, Sec. and Treasurer.

FLOORING.
2-inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched.
1 1-4-inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched.
Inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched.
Inch Yellow Pine Flooring, Dressed and Matched.
1 1-4-inch Yellow Pine Flooring, Dressed and Matched.
In large quantities, and thoroughly seasoned.
SHOP WORK DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.
GARDEN CITY
Manufacturing & Supply Company,
Twenty-second and Morgan-sts.
F. GUSTORF, Sec'y.

FURNACES.
Rochester Co-Operative Foundry
157 EAST KINZIE-ST., CHICAGO,
Manufacturers of the celebrated Double-Turret Monitor Hot-Air Furnaces, Gas Light Self-Feed Parlor Cook, National Base Burner, Co-operator Cook, Prize of the Lakes, and all kinds of medium and cheap heating and cooking stoves.
Estimates given, upon application, for heating dwellings, school buildings, churches, &c. Satisfaction guaranteed. 157 East Kinzie-st.

FOR SALE.
COFFEES.
Just Received, another shipment of that extra choice Old Government Java.
HONG KONG TEA CO.,
14 and 16 South Halsted-st.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

BUSINESS CARDS.
CULVER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
14 Board Trade Building, Chicago.
Advances made on consignments of Grain for sale in this or Eastern markets.
N. B.—Will remove to our old location, No. 9 Chamber of Commerce Building, 1st October next.

JAMES J. WALWORTH,
(Successor to Walworth, Purse & Co.), manufacturer and dealer in
Wrought Iron Steam & Gas Pipe, and Fittings,
225 Lake-st., Chicago.
☞ After Sept. 1, 243 and 245 Lake-st.

FINANCIAL.
MONEY TO LOAN
On Chicago Real Estate, in large and small sums (not less than \$1,000). MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

Stocks Wanted.
Union Stock Yard, Cook County, Corn Exchange, German, First and Fifth National Banks, by HAMMOND & WATSON, 54 Washington-st.

Stocks for Sale.
Chicago City Railway, West Division Railway, Chamber of Commerce, Babcock Extinguisher, Traders' Insurance, by HAMMOND & WATSON, 54 Washington-st.

Loans Negotiated
On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 76 South Canal-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.
A New Route to Lafayette, Indianapolis, and Cincinnati.
On Sunday, August 25, the Illinois Central, in connection with the Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroads, commence running through trains between Chicago and Cincinnati, via Kankakee, Lafayette, Indianapolis. The time by this route is faster than before made, being only 12 hours to Cincinnati, two hours quicker than any other route. The equipment of the line is first class, and the condition of the roads forming the line, gives the traveller an assurance of arriving at destination on time. Trains leave from the Central Depot, foot Lake-st., at 9:40 a. m. and 8:15 p. m.

HIGHWINES
Always on hand and offered for sale in lots from 1 to 100 barrels, by KILIAN BROS., [illegible] Market-st.

BOND & BLOTTING PAPER
At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,
120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

STATE FAIR.
The State Refreshment booths and dining hall for 1872 will commence at Ottawa, Ill., Sept. 16, to be secured by applying to or addressing W. E. BOWMAN, Ottawa, Ill.

"CLOSE BUYERS" OF
CUTLERY AND GUNS
Should examine our stock.
BIGGS, SPENCER & CO.,
335 WABASH-AV.
Write for price list, and enclose business card.

TAXES.
[illegible] of Lake now due and payable at [illegible] LaSalle-st.
JAMES [illegible] ELY,
DANIEL BUCKEY,
Collectors.

THE ELEVATORS.

How Grain is Received and Shipped.

An Interview with a Prominent Warehouse Proprietor.

Why the Elevator Men Object to Taking Out Licenses.

Storage Charges—Cost of Building and Maintaining an Elevator.

Weighing Regulations—Some Interesting Facts.

The New System of Cancelling Warehouse Receipts Explained.

The warehouse difficulty, in connection with the recent corners in oats and wheat—the reported collusion between [illegible]—have become the [illegible] of great public interest. A great deal has been said on what was supposed to be the popular side of the question but, up to date the warehousemen themselves have not been heard from. A reporter of THE TRIBUNE interviewed one of the most prominent of them yesterday, with the intention of learning what he had to say in defence, and learned what is subjoined:

REASONS FOR NOT TAKING OUT LICENSES.

Reporter. You are aware that much has been said about the elevator system—the warehouse business—in the papers, and considerable exception taken to the position of the warehousemen, and I should like to get your statement of "grievances," if you are willing to make one. Give me your reasons for not taking out a license, as required by law.

Warehouseman. I will tell you the reason why we object. It is on account of the storage question. We claim that if the State can control our charges they can just as well make our storage half a cent as they can two cents, and that the present rate authorized by law will not justify any person in building a warehouse; I will not pay interest on the investment.

STORAGE CHARGES.

R. What are the storage charges authorized by the new law?

W. As I understand it, it is two cents a bushel for the first thirty days, and half a cent for every additional fifteen days, or part thereof.

R. What was charged previous to the passage of the law?

W. Two cents the first twenty days, and half a cent for every additional five days, or parts of same. We didn't charge that, however, very [illegible].

R. What are the charges now?

W. The charges now are two cents for twenty days, and half a cent for every ten days thereafter.

R. You charged other rates up to how long ago?

W. Until, I think, about four years ago. Then there was great excitement about "hot grain," and the holders would not move it, and, by the advice of prominent members of the Board, the warehousemen advanced the price to half a cent for every five days in the place of ten, for the purpose of forcing the owners to take the grain before it became too hot to be practically valueless. On the passage of the Warehouse law, we returned to our original charges. These rates are what are called "summer storage." After what is called the "winter storage," that is the season from the 15th of November to the 15th of April, the charge accumulates at the same rate as during the summer, but when it reaches four cents it stops, and there is no further charge for storage during the winter season.

A FAIR COMPENSATION.

R. You say the reason why you cannot or have not taken out a license is that the terms of storage as fixed by law, will not pay. What [illegible] year, would [illegible]?

W. Will not pay with ordinary [illegible], owing to the [illegible] consider our present not be a fair compensation; with a light crop we crop. With a large one we are making proper interest, a fair estimate, as the expenses are always [illegible] with a light crop as they are with a large one.

R. I believe you hold, too, that a law is unconstitutional, when it attempts to fix the rates of compensation?

W. Yes, and we have been advised by our attorneys not to take out a license.

R. Principally for that reason?

W. For that reason and no other. They have advised us to comply with the law in every respect, with that exception.

THAT TEST CASE.

R. A test case was made up not long ago was there not?

W. Yes. I did not have anything to do with it. Munn & Scott were sued. The case was argued here since the fire, and taken to the Supreme Court, within the last three months. The suit was commenced last fall, before the fire, and the papers were all burned up. Then the attorneys made up an agreed case on Munn & Scott, and carried it up. It will be argued in the Supreme Court in September.

EXPENSE OF AN ELEVATOR.

R. Have you any objection to giving me an idea of the cost of an elevator and the expense attending its operation?

W. A modern elevator that holds 700,000 or 800,000 bushels,—the building and land will cost from $450,000 to $500,000; it depends a little on the location.

R. It is necessary to put up the building near the railroad depots, so that it involves the necessity of having valuable property; also to build on the dock line, so as to load vessels from the elevators as well as to take grain in from the railroad cars; the real estate is valuable for that reason?

W. Yes. I don't think you can buy the ground anywhere near reasonable; you can go to extremes, but to get it where it is convenient for vessels and for all the business you can do, you cannot buy suitable grounds for less than $150,000.

R. Then a building of 800,000 bushels capacity would cost $350,000?

W. Yes,—not a fire proof elevator,—an ordinary elevator with tin, iron, or an ordinary protection—a metallic covering or slate.

R. Call it $400,000, then; that would require an income of $40,000 to pay the cost of the elevator.

W. Yes.

R. And that would scarcely pay for repairs and wear and tear.

W. The wear and tear are things you have to estimate. The expense of running such a house will average about $30,000, including insurance and taxes.

R. That, then, is the cost of labor?

W. Yes, and of the ordinary wear and tear and actual repairs to machinery. Every elevator requires two or three carpenters all the time to keep the spouts in order. The bill for iron for ironing the spouts amounts to a great deal of money in the course of a year, and an ordinary inch board will wear away in a week.

R. Then you estimate the running expenses to be about $7,000 a year.

W. From $70,000 to $75,000. Adding taxes and insurance, and they will amount to more than that. The insurance is from 3½ to 4 per cent, and, with the taxes, amounts, to $10,000, easy.

HOW, SUPPOSE—FOR INSTANCE.

R. Supposing that it should amount to $80,000 altogether, then, on an 800,000-bushel house you would be obliged to take in 10 cents on every bushel of storage capacity in order to meet a reasonable expense, and make a fair interest on the property.

W. Yes. The extra storage of an ordinary year, take the average, I think, has never amounted on the gross amount of grain handled, to over a quarter of a cent. That may seem strange, because in the fall of the year,—ordinary falls,—we have no extra storage. When the crop is good it is moved without any corners, in the ordinary way, the extra storage is merely nominal. The average time of a bushel of grain lying in the house, in an ordinary season, is from [illegible] to twenty-five days. It has been figured up by different [illegible], and that is about the conclusion we have come to—that the extra storage does not pay, including winter, more than a quarter of a cent. Take a house that will hold, full up, say 700,000 bushels; during the working year it would not have more than 200,000 in the [illegible]. The trouble with this business is, it is either a feast or a famine. It is either a large business or not enough to pay expenses. I should think about six months in the year we average about seven-eighths of a house full—about an average of 600,000 bushels.

HOW MUCH?

R. How much would the storage for the summer amount to?

W. I have not figured on that; it is about 1½ cents on the whole year.

R. Then it would not be possible for you to make more than 30 per cent of the total cost of running expenses in any one year, if the house were full all the time, at your present charges?

W. We could not do that. Inasmuch as the house is not full during a great portion of the time, the proportion would never amount to anything like so great a percentage of the cost of running the establishment. That is not the proper way to figure it.

R. Say the cost of running is $75,000, you can get $35,000 out of storage, can't you?

W. If you had a house that was full all the time, but we are not [illegible] for ten years.

R. [illegible]

W. The net earnings of the [illegible] we've speaking of. It has not been paying as well as the dry goods business or banking. I don't think the money invested has averaged 10 per cent, the money invested in it for ten years.

NOT WORTH COST IT FOR TEN YEARS.

R. The value of the land has increased rapidly?

W. I don't think that should be credited to the elevator business. Taken into consideration that the buildings themselves must recollect rapidly, being principally of wood—the natural life of an elevator is not twenty years. It has to be rebuilt within that time. The elevator has to [illegible] than anything else; it has to be [illegible] very often.

THAT RUMORED COMBINATION.

R. There has been a good deal said about a combination of the warehousemen and railroad in the past; would you like to say anything about that point?

W. I cannot say that there is to my knowledge. I know of no such combination. I know of no railroad men interested in any shape whatever.

R. Do you mean at present, or in the past?

W. Well, I say in the past. I know the railroad men have been accused of being interested; it has been a common charge.

R. I think I have understood you to say before that the only kind of an understanding there has been between the elevator men and the railroad men is one of mutual convenience and [illegible]; that is, [illegible] the proprietor of the [illegible] has bound himself to [illegible] store all grain coming [illegible] particular line of railroad, and that, in return for that, the railroad men have pledged themselves to do what?

W. To run the grain to him exclusively.

R. Have they not in the past pushed grain into store when the owners wished it to be kept out?

W. I do not know of anything of the kind. The grain comes on the track, and if it goes to the elevators before the railroad men get at and notify the proper parties, it is unloaded. We unload it unless we are notified not to do so.

ON THE AVERAGE.

R. How many car loads of grain come in on the average on a good day,—say at the present time?

W. I do not think the average of a good day is over 900 or 1,000; that is a fair, good day for Chicago.

R. That divided among the different lines coming into the city would make an average of how much?—I do not mean Eastern lines.

W. That would be 200 cars, but it won't average that.

R. Excepting in times of special excitement the warehousemen calculate on having to deal with not more than 200 cars per day?

W. They do not have that number; the average is not more than 100 a day.

HOW LONG IT TAKES TO UNLOAD.

R. How long does it take to unload a train of 10 cars, including switching, etc.?

W. There is no regularity about it.

R. There is if a regular train comes in?

W. Yes, comes in to the stations outside of the city where they switch out the bulk grain and other freight, and then take up the grain cars and run them down to the elevators. For months we have not averaged a score a day. No house in Chicago can handle 200 cars a day.

R. That is what I want to get at. How long does it take to handle one hundred cars?

W. If they are switched into one of our modern elevators there can be unloaded, in ten hours, if kept constantly supplied, 150 cars; that is a big day's work.

SHIPPING OUT.

R. How much grain could a modern house, on the scale we have been speaking of, ship out in a day under average circumstances.

W. They could ship out, if they had the vessels lying alongside constantly—no interruption—75,000 bushels per day. But you can't get vessels always. There will be half a dozen, and then none.

WEIGHING REGULATIONS.

R. Under what regulations is the weighing out of grain conducted into vessels. There has been much complaint of shortage in the past; is there as much complaint now?

W. I do not know. My impression is that there is just the same complaint, and always will be. The warehousemen furnish one weighman, and the Board of Trade another, to weigh the grain into vessels. The grain is run into hoppers.

R. Containing how much?

W. From 1,000 to 1,200 bushels. It is run into a hopper for the purpose of feeding the vessels so as not to block the shovellers in the vessel.

R. Then the grain weighed out to vessels is weighed out by two persons?

W. Yes.

R. And the warehousemen do not have full control of it?

W. The warehousemen furnish a man, and either the vessel or the Board of Trade another, just as they think proper.

R. Who weighs the grain that is received in store?

W. That is done by the warehousemen; sometimes by the Board of Trade weighman, whenever any one requires it.

R. Ordinarily there is no interference with the warehousemen in determining the weight of grain received into store?

W. No.

R. And the Inspector, in making up his morning report, takes your weights of grain, and returns them to the Registrar?

W. Yes.

GRAIN IN STORE.

R. When that is done, there are two sets of weighings, and in making up your returns of stocks of grain in store at the end of each week, how do you proceed? Do you check those weighings against one another, or do you have to measure actually the amount of grain you have in the house?

W. We do it up both ways. When we get our house sufficiently low, so as to enable us to weigh over,—we are in the habit of weighing over every time we get into shape to do so to our own protection and satisfaction.

R. Is that most apt to occur in summer?

W. No, it is more likely to be done just at the close of navigation. That is to detect any errors; to see if our men have been careless, and for our own protection, and we always do that. Some seasons—such a season as this—it cannot be done. During an ordinary season it can be done twice a year. We do it twice a year whenever we can.

NOT LAST YEAR.

R. It was not done last year after the fire, I understand?

W. We couldn't do it. The houses were all full. After the fire the houses were not burned were so full that it was impossible to measure the grain. It could not be done, on account of grain in store. The warehousemen have been for that reason in what is called "dead reckoning" running what might be [illegible] ever since.

THE REGISTRAR'S CHECK.

R. Please explain the check the Registrar has upon the warehousemen, under the present system of registering grain received into the house by the [illegible].

W. The grain is received by car or boat-load separate. State inspectors return to the state Registrar, and he makes his record by us into store, we then the grain the owner or his agent here for issue a receipt and pounds of such a grade, of so many bushels we put a number on that receipt, the grain, receiving consecutively numbered, beginning with the 1st of January, and continuing to the close of the year, so that a house will not issue two receipts with the same number during the year. These receipts are taken by the owners, or, rather by the holders, to the Warehouse Registrar, and he takes off the weights and stamps them with his stamp after having compared them with the return made to him by the inspectors to be sure that the grain is really placed in store; and this process is a pretty effectual check against the over issue of grain receipts—that is the issuing of paper for grain that has never been placed in store. It is understood that the Board of Trade refuses to recognize receipts as negotiable unless they have received the stamp of the Warehouse Registrar. That insures a correct entry of all the grain that goes into store. When parties owning these receipts wish to ship the grain, they bring them to the office of the warehouseman who issued them, and he issues an order to the firm's elevator to deliver the number of bushels and grade of grain called for in the receipts. After the vessel is loaded, the warehousemen make a return to the Registrar of the number of the receipt, the quality of the grain, and the number of bushels on each receipt,—a detailed statement to correspond with the receipts, and the Registrar receives them, and checks off his books to see if they correspond.

R. Then I understand that, as at present arranged, if any person has any doubt about the grain called for by a receipt held by him being shipped out, he can always ascertain whether it has been or not by consulting the Registrar?

W. He can do that at present.

THE NEW CANCELLING PROCESS.

At this juncture Mr. Clary, the Warehouse Registrar, came in and gave the following explanation of the proposed process for cancelling the receipts of grain that has been shipped out:

It was at first proposed that the shippers should take the receipts to the Registrar and have them cancelled before the warehousemen shipped the grain out on them, but that would involve a great deal of unnecessary trouble; it was impracticable, too. We never could have a record until after the cargo was made up, and for this reason, that the receipts are very seldom sent around to the elevators for the exact number of bushels of grain that is placed in the vessel. The vessel may hold 22,000 bushels of corn, and receipts be sent round for 21,000. In that case, in order to complete the cargo, the warehouseman would put in an extra carload of grain, if he was well enough acquainted with the ability of the shipper to pay for it. In other cases, the receipts sent around might represent one or two carloads more of grain that could actually be placed in the vessel. In such a case, the order could not be filled to the full extent. It is proposed, however, to do away with this now, and, in future, to ship out the exact quantity of grain called for by the receipts presented to the warehousemen. It was proposed that the receipts should be carried around by the shipper to the Registrar to be cancelled, but it was soon seen that such a proceeding would be impracticable. The shipper could not always be depended upon to take his receipts there, and then would arise the great question, "Where does the responsibility lie?" for he must make the cancellations agree with the shipments. The plan we now propose is that a descriptive list of the receipts for each specific shipment shall be made out at the elevators themselves, and, accompanied by the warehouse receipts representing the grain, presented daily to the Registrar for his cancellation, the elevators furnishing the memorandum of the same for each day's transactions. The Registrar takes this list to his office, compares it with the reports of shippers, as furnished by the local inspector of each elevator. This affords a double check in the Registrar's office on shipment out, and no shipment can be made out of an elevator by a warehouseman unless he furnishes receipts for cancellation, without detection.

Reporter. Do you think, under this system, it would be impossible for the Hugh Maher case to be repeated?

Mr. Clary. I do, certainly.

R. I understand that the Inspector of Grain is now measuring up the grain in store?

Mr. C. He has finished the measuring, and is making his calculations, and will report within a week from now the total amount of grain actually in store at the end of this week.

THE NEW SYSTEM TO GO INTO EFFECT SOON.

The warehousemen will commence with the new system on the 1st of September, and the chances are that they will start with a fair reckoning, and that afterwards there will be no great cause of complaint that the officers employed by the State Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners fail to keep track both of the inward and outward movement of grain, and the public can be told at any given moment the amount of grain actually in store in any elevator of the city.

COUNTY MATTERS.

Regular Meeting of the Commissioners—The Abstract Book Question Still Unsettled—Plans for New County Buildings—Amusement for the Insane—The County Treasury Empty.

A meeting of the County Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, President White in the chair. Present, Commissioners Ashton, Crawford, Harris, Harrison, Herting, Hitchcock, Jones, Pahlman, Skelly, Stearnes, and Wahl.

The Committee on Equalization of Taxes asked further time, and, on motion, the further consideration of the subject was postponed until the first Monday in September.

A requisition for blanks for the County Court was granted.

A communication was received from the County Attorney confirming the action of the Finance Committee in refusing to issue a new bond to Botsford Bros. It was placed on file.

The Committee on Public Buildings reported recommending the payment of sundry bills, which were ordered paid.

Commissioner Wahl, of the Special Committee on the Abstract Books, reported that the Committee had disagreed as to price, though all agreed that the books should be purchased. He moved that the matter be made the special order for Wednesday next. He said that two members of the Committee, both lawyers, were absent.

Commissioner Skelly understood that there was a strong opposition to the purchase of the books unless all were purchased.

The report was made the special order for next Thursday.

Commissioner Crawford offered a resolution instructing the Committee on [illegible] to prepare and [illegible] trial [illegible] to be [illegible] County Court. He thought [illegible] would be sufficient. The [illegible] adopted.

Commissioner [illegible] offered a resolution directing the Committee of the Superintendent of Paupers, together with the Superintendent of Public Charities, to submit some convenient system for the useful and pleasurable occupation of the insane at the Poor House and Asylum. He had noticed while in Philadelphia that the insane were afforded pleasure, such as dancing, music, and some employment during the day. He believed that such a plan would work to advantage here.

Commissioner Harris thought there was no need of this. Some of the insane were able to work had all the work they could do, and this work was recreation enough for them. The resolution was uncalled for, and he should oppose it.

Commissioner Harrison thought it of great benefit to the insane to have amusements. Balls should be gotten up among them, and parties should be gotten up to play. He sustained there should be a piano to play. He sustained the resolution, except so far as it applied to the Poor House.

The objectionable clause was withdrawn by Commissioner Crawford, and the resolution was adopted, Commissioner Harris being the only vote in the negative.

Commissioner White (Stearns in the chair) understood that the County Treasury was practically empty, mainly for the reason that the Collectors were slow in paying over the money in their hands.

It was finally ordered that the County Treasurer pay over all collected up to the 3d day of September.

Commissioner Ashton offered a resolution that the County Attorney and Finance Committee be authorized to cancel a Trust Deed on some of the lots bought by the county for the new jail, and deduct the amount paid from the sum due to the persons who sold the land.

It was passed.

The Board took a recess till Thursday.

THE COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY.

The United States Court.

Judge Blodgett, yesterday morning, delivered an opinion in the United States Circuit Court, in the case of Edwin Lee Brown, Thaddeus Hyatt, and another against Jacob T. Curtis and others. The plaintiffs are proprietors of the Hyatt patent vault light, and the defendants are sued by them for an alleged infringement of their patent, by selling an inferior article so like it in appearance as to be hardly distinguishable from it, and for an injunction restraining them from continuing the sale. The original patent was granted to Hyatt in 1845, and has been extended four times, the last extension terminating on November 13, 1874. Defendants urged that the original patent was known and used before 1845, and therefore void, and that they were operating under their own patent, having themselves received two patents for the peculiar kind of light infiltration. The Court decided that the patent having four times received the sanction of the Patent Office, its validity could not be impugned. He would refuse the injunction on the condition that the defendants agreed, under the penal sum of $7,000, to secure the complainants from any loss accruing to their trade by the innovation, and to pay monthly the sum of $1.75 on each square foot of light sold in the city, that being the royalty allowed to Hyatt by all using his patent vault light. The lawyers, having consulted, agreed to this decision, and the matter ended.

In the case of the First National Bank vs. John W. Tappan, State and City Tax Collector, for an injunction restraining him from collecting taxes for 1871, Judge Blodgett stated that the arguments on both sides would be taken under advisement.

In the case of Nelson and Perry vs. the Supervisors of Winnebago County, a petition for mandamus, the motion was denied, and the petition dismissed at the costs of the petitioners.

BANKRUPTCY RECORD.

Charles F. Webster *et al.* Adjudication by default. Warrant returnable before Register, September 2; also order appointing S. B. Stewart provisional assignee.

S. R. Roberts. Former order of "dismissed" made absolute.

Duff & Cowan. Filed the petition of Jonathan Duff, and rule on assignee returnable on the first Monday in September, to show cause why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

Thomas J. Beard *et al.* Injunction modified allowing banks to sell goods at not less than 70c on the dollar of invoice prices, assignee and officers of the banks to be allowed to bid.

The Superior Court.

[*Judge Gary.*]

The following decrees were entered: Frances vs. Conrad Sangerman; Mary E. Sweetland vs. Frederick A. Sweetland. And the following unhappy yokels petitioned: Eliza Bluhm vs. Henry Bluhm, on account of obscenity, blows, and infidelity; the custody of Robert, the only issue of the marriage, being claimed. Nora Mauff vs. Frederick Mauff, for cruelty, the husband being accustomed to slap his wife's face, and call her disagreeable names; the custody of Reginald, issue of the marriage, being claimed. Emma E. Benham vs. J. W. Benham, on account of alleged cruelty, respondent being in the habit of pinching his wife, pointing revolvers at her, and showing the most unreasonably jealous disposition.

Dal H. Davis, Ney's County, Ohio, bought lots Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, at Andersonville, County of Cook, at a Sheriff's sale under a writ of attachment issued by Max Stein and others against John G. W. Stackpole, the then owner, but, having lost the certificate of purchase, prayed the Court to instruct the Master in Chancery to cause a good deed to be issued.

Several small appeal cases were entered from different Justice's Courts.

RECORD.

Chancery—Bisner vs. Bisner. Default and reference to Magruder.

Law—Johnston *et al.* vs. Newman. Leave to Charles Schaffer to file intervening petition.

McKenna vs. Jones. Appeal dismissed with precedendo.

Johnston vs. Patchel. Order made that a judgment of March 9, 1872, be amended, so as to make the description of certain property correspond with the complaint filed.

H. S. Monroe vs. G. Kerchner. Leave to file new declaration.

Holden vs. Lumberman's Insurance Company. Default.

Ellis *et al.* vs. Berath, and Seavey *et al.* vs. D'Utassy. Dismissed by plaintiff's Attorneys.

The Circuit Court.

[*Judge Farwell.*]

The case of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company vs. G. W. Stowe, was named, and a jury called. This is a suit for the condemnation of Lot 6, Block 9, of Carpenter's Addition to the City of Chicago, being on the northwest corner Ann and Carroll streets. In the evidence it was elicited that land on Washington avenue was valued at $150 a front foot. Stephen J. Davis, Charles Balcom, and — Mechans are the leasehold tenants, and Perkins, Bass, and Charles F. Bass claimants as owners of the fee simple.

Among the new suits brought was one against John V. Farwell & Co. by George H. Lawrence, manufacturer of their dress goods department, for the sum of $710, wages alleged to be due him by breach of contract. He engaged with defendants at $18 per week, April 18, 1872, for one year. On the 29th of July, 1872, his compensation was increased to $20 per week, and he claims that he was discharged in violation of agreement and without cause, on the 14th of August, instant. The bill is for 38 weeks and 3 days' wages.

John Lichter and McLeod & Co. entered a suit for $268.20, mechanic's lien on the building No. 45 Larrabee street, between Larrabee and Division streets, for work done before the fire. Anton Malliman and George Hader are the defendants.

George F. Ellis sues the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad for the value of five bales of shoddy, or soft wool, estimated to be worth $225, which they allege the company to have retained unlawfully, there being no lien thereon.

Alexander Graham and James Church vs. E. G. Walcott and F. N. Van Walkenburg, and other partners in the firm of Van Walkenburg & Co. This is a bill for the surrender of a promissory note payable at the Fifth National Bank, Janesville, on Oct. 1, 1871, for $500, made by Isaac Rogers on Aug. 15, 1872, to the order of complainants, and indorsed by the complainants for the accommodation of the maker, which note has been placed with the defendants, it is alleged, as security for margins on grain, on transactions to be hereafter made, in violation of a certain agreement. An injunction was granted to restrain the deposit of such note with the defendants.

The County Court.

[*Judge Wallace.*]

Bernard Hoensoler.—Grant of administration to Henrietta Hoensoler, widow; bond of $2,000 approved.

John Schombeck *et al.*, minors.—Grant of guardianship to Susanna Schombeck, mother; bond of $800 approved.

S. Joseph Moody.—Grant of administration to Sarah H. Moody, widow; bond of $1,200 approved.

Mathias and Nicholas Schael, minors.—Grant of guardianship to Mathias Bowman; bond of $1,000 approved.

Peter Hub.—Will proven. Letters testamentary granted to Mary Hub, widow; her individual bond of $1,000 approved.

Edward P. Branghal.—Grant of administration to John Clark, Jr., creditor; bond of $4,500 approved.

Mary Connolly.—Will proven. Letters testamentary granted to Margaret Connolly; and her individual bond for $120,000 approved.

John Borde.—Will proven. Letters testamentary granted to Joseph Jungen; bond of $[illegible] approved.

David Grier.—Bond of Margaret Grier, administratrix, with will annexed, for $6,400 approved.

Sarah Hitchcock, minor.—Grant of guardianship to Robert Merrill, by selection; bond of $300 approved.

Thomas Stanford.—Inventory appraisement and award approved. Estate declared insolvent, and administratrix discharged.

De Witte C. Smith, minor.—Files of minor's estate restored.

Thomas C. Smith.—Citation to restore files.

Sarah Ann Smith.—Same order.

John Miller.—Citation continued to Friday.

William Gies.—Inventory, appraisement, award, and selection approved.

John Farley.—Arrested on *ca. sa.*, issued by Justice D. C. Skelly, filed his schedule. Hearing continued till Aug. 29, at 2 p. m. Bond for appearance, $500 approved.

Mary Ann Tracey, *et al.*, minors.—Grant of guardianship to Patrick Tracey. Bond of $900, approved.

Frederick D. Kirckman, *et al.*, minors.—Files restored, to wit: petition, bond, letters issued under the seal of the Court May, 1870, and interest.

LUNACY.

On the petition of John Dreden, County Agent, it was ordered that a warrant and venire be issued in the following alleged cases of insanity: Thomas Kenna, Stephen Isle, Archibald Ferguson, Josephine Hellck, Peter McCormick, Christina Kendall, Catharine Murphy, and Mary Schaffer.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Meeting of the Commissioners—The Afternoon Devoted to Hearing Evidence Against Officers.

A regular meeting of Police and Fire Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, Commissioner Talcott in the chair. Commissioners Sheridan and Klokke were also present.

Edward S. Lahlan and Michael Otto were charged with neglect of duty and not attending drill. This charge was proven against Lahlan, but Otto was allowed to go free. The former was fined one day's pay.

Officer Hilger was charged with intoxication on duty, and, being proven guilty, was fined ten days' pay.

Officer Joseph M. Wallace was charged with maltreatment of a citizen, and conduct unbecoming an officer. Mr. Generally-useless-policeman-defender Feeney was against him, and though the testimony did not by any means justify any vehemence, Mr. Feeney was certain, pay certain in fact, that he ought to be fined at to say the considerable estimate, fifteen days' minutes. The [illegible] for the prosecution meant [illegible] but only spoke for fifteen [illegible] becoming demoralized. Fined the officer three days' pay. President Talcott objecting, and insisting that a reprimand covered the whole case.

Officer Martin Flannigan, charged with maltreating one William Allen, was brought to judgment. The Board waited patiently for Mr. Allen, but, like his friend John Allen, he was a myth, and did not appear, and the case was dismissed.

The Board adjourned.

ANDY JOHNSON'S CAMPAIGN.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 21.

Up to this morning it was not known whether A. J. would allow his name before the Convention, but he finally and flatly refused to allow his friends to present it. With forty counties packed for Cheatham, and the powerful robby interest in his favor, it would have been folly for Johnson to have entered the arena as a contestant for the nomination. Such a course would have led to defeat, and shut the door to his independent candidacy. Having not gone before the Convention, he is not bound by its action, and is now free to burst upon the State in a hundred speeches, and scatter the enemy "like leaves before an angry wind." Will he do it? The indications are that he will, and, if he does, Cheatham's chances for a seat in Congress will not be worth fifty cents.

The anxiety of the Southern packers and backers to know Andy's programme was very great, they continually approaching his friends with the anxious inquiry: "What will he do?" They could get nothing from him direct, and had to subsist on such scraps of rumor as floated loose. The attempt to tap the fountain head of intelligence by a written communication sent under a flag of truce, availed them nothing. To the delicate note of inquiry as to whether he would be before the Convention or not, A. J. returned to them the entirely satisfactory answer: "This is too thin." Upon receipt of the valuable information contained in these four words the Cheathamites in solid caucus decided that Andy was too sharp.

No sooner did the Convention get to business than the Johnson element gave indications of bolting. James White, of Hawkins, having been appointed on one of the Committees, withdrew, R. C. Reeves, of the Greenville *Sentinel*, openly bolted "for reasons best known to himself." Dr. Morrow, who carried in his pocket the proxies of seven counties, all for Johnson, asked to be excused. Colonel Thomas Rogers, of Sumner, a staunch supporter of Johnson, also seceded. Whenever a Johnson man asked to be "excused" the Cheathamites generally granted the request; and one by one the friends of A. J. withdrew, leaving the field to Cheatham.

While the committees were out, loud calls were made for Colonel John Savage, of Warren.

Colonel Savage bounced into an attack upon Johnson. As his own county is for Johnson, and had sent Savage here as a delegate, and instructed him to vote for Andy, this part of his speech might have been dispensed with.

At the conclusion of his speech there was another secession movement, the Bedford County delegation, all Johnson, withdrawing in a body.

The two-thirds vote was finally adopted and nominations were announced as in order.

General Frank Cheatham was nominated amid applause. As the Johnson men had about all bolted, the Cheathamites had everything their own way. Two or three other nominations were made, but withdrawn. Mr. Drumgoole was withdrawn on account of physical health, a very good reason indeed for keeping a man off of the track if Johnson runs.

The vote was then taken by counties and stood, Cheatham 579, Fleming 69, Johnson 8. Neither Fleming nor Johnson were candidates before the Convention, and they were only voted for by such East Tennesseeans as would not support Cheatham. As an illustration of the feeling in favor of Johnson, it should be noted that only one East Tennessee County, Hamilton, voted for Cheatham. The rest either withdrew or scattered their votes. Of the ninety-six Counties in the State only forty-eight voted. General Cheatham was declared the nominee of the Convention.

At this writing Mr. Johnson has not determined positively what he will do, but his inclinations are to buckle on his armor, and go to war as an independent candidate. I believe this is what he will do, and that he will announce himself within a week. The pressure upon him to run is very great,—almost irresistible. He is visited by men from almost every county in the State, urging him to take the stump and appeal to the people, who have always stood by him, and who, it is confidently predicted, always will. The fact that only half the counties in the State voted for Cheatham, and that half of these were represented by packed delegations, and that East Tennessee stood aloof from him, are all cited as an indication of Cheatham's weakness and Johnson's strength. It is estimated that if he runs he will carry this city (the stronghold of his bitterest enemies) by a vote of three to one. To-day the representatives of five working societies waited upon him with the request that he address the laboring men of this city Saturday. He accepted, and one of the largest demonstrations ever seen in the city will be the result.

As I write Johnson is in the bridal chamber receiving friends by the hundred. They are clamorous that he should take the stump as an independent candidate, "and," in the language of an East Tennessean, I heard just now, "go over the State and play hell."

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 26—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d@28s. Winter wheat, 12s; spring wheat, 11s 4d@11s 9d; white, 11s 10d. Corn, 27s 3d. Pork, 50s. Lard, 39s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 26—2 p. m.—Breadstuffs firm and unchanged.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Consols, 92⅝ money, 92⅝@92⅞ for account. Bonds of '62, 92⅛; '65, 93; '67, 92⅞; 10-40s, 88.

Tallow, 44s 9d.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Rentes, 55f 35c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 26.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland, 9⅞@10d; Orleans, 10⅛d. Sales 12,000 bales. Speculation and export, 3,000 bales. Wheat—Red winter, 12s. Flour, 27s 6d@28s. Corn, 27s 6d. Cheese, 61s. Cumberland middles, 33s 6d. Short rib, 37s.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—Money firm to-day at 4@5, and advancing to and closing at 5@6 per cent. Gold more active, opening at 112⅜, falling to 112⅜, rallying to 113⅛, and closing at 113⅛@113⅛. Loans made at 1 to 1-64 per cent for carrying, and for borrowing the rates were 1 16, ⅛, 3-64, 3 32, and 1 64, to flat. Clearings, $92,351,000. Treasury disbursements, $1,218,000. The Treasury, to-day, commenced the payment of interest on 10-40s. Henry Redmond, a gold broker, failed to-day. About $1,000,000 of gold was sold out under the rule on his account. Sterling exchange firmer, but closed unsettled at 9½ for long, and 9⅞@9⅞ for short sight. Governments ruled dull all day, closing quiet and heavy. State bonds dull, but steady. Stocks opened firmer and about ⅛@⅛ higher on the whole list, Erie being the feature at an advance of 1½ per cent. During the afternoon the market continued strong, but transactions were not heavy. The advance in Erie is in sympathy with London prices. Panama also advanced 1½ per cent.

Sterling, 109.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coups, '81	116	Coups, '67	113⅜
Coups, '62	116	Coups, '68	113⅜
Coups, '64	114	10-40s	111⅛
Coups, '65	114⅛	Currency 6s	112⅛
Coups, '65 (new)	113	New 5s	111⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93½	Old Virginias	48
Old Tennessees	74	Old N. Carolinas	32½
New Tennessees	73½	New N. Carolinas	20
New Virginias	50½		

STOCKS.

Canton	90	St. Paul preferred	95
W. U. Tel	72½	Wabash	74½
Quicksilver	41½	Wabash preferred	86
Adams Express	95	Fort Wayne	95
Wells & Fargo	86	Terre Haute	20
Am. M. U. Ex	70½	Terre Haute pref'd	44
U. S. Express	81½	C. & A	112
Pacific Mail	74½	C. & A. preferred	117
N. Y. Central	96½	O. & M	43½
Erie	48½	C. C. & C	88
Erie preferred	70½	C. B. & Q	135
Harlem	116	Lake Shore	89½
Harlem preferred	120	Indiana Central	34½
Michigan Central	116½	Illinois Central	132
Pittsburgh	96½	Union Pacific stocks	36½
Northwestern	74½	Union Pacific bonds	87½
N. W. preferred	89½	Cent. Pacific Bonds	101½
Rock Island	110½	Del., Lack. & Wes'n	103½
N. J. Central	105½	B. H. & Erie	7
St. Paul	51		

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—BEEVES—Total for the week just ended 8,150, against 10,960 last week, viz., 154 cars at Communipaw, 88 at One Hundredth street, and 28 cars at Weehawken. Stock all selling. Few good droves on the market, and they still keep at 13@13½c. Medium sell fairly at about 12c, with poor natives at 9@11c; Texans, 8@9c. No very mean ones offering. The market averaged 11½c, and all were sold, but there was a dulness and decline before the close. Five cars Texans, 6½ cwt, sold at 8½@9c; 5 cars do, 5½@5¾ cwt, @50 each; 7 cars Illinois, 6½ cwt, 12c; 2 cars, 6½ cwt, 11½c; 3 cars Kentucky, 7½ cwt, 12@13c; 5 cars poor Iowa, 4@7 cwt, 9@11½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Total 24,000, against 22,800 last week. There were 5,850 for sale to-day, in a strong, active market. Sheep worth 5½@6c for this to scarcely medium, and 6½@7c for good to choice. Lambs sell at 7@10c, a car of 60 lbs State going at 8c; car 61 lbs Canada at 8½c; 3 cars do, 6¼ lbs, 9½c; car State, 69 lbs, 10c; car 93 lbs Ohio sheep, 7c; car 82 lbs, 6c; car 79 lbs, 6½c.

HOGS—Total 34,000, against 30,000 last week. There were 79 cars to-day, all slaughtering firms desired. The market closed at 6½@6⅝c for nearly all receipts, a few heavy going at 6½c, and a small number of pigs at 6⅞c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—The week opens with a continued activity in all departments. Brown sheetings and shirtings of standard weights in fair request, and medium grades fairly active at current asking rates. Bleached goods a trifle more active. Cotton drills without any special features. Cotton flannels are moving slowly in small lots. Wool flannels are active at current quotations. Prints continue active at 11½c, but at figures above this rate trade is inactive. Ticks, stripes, and checks are gradually increasing in demand. Woolens are generally becoming more active. Cloths and coatings have met with a fair inquiry, and cassimeres, for merchant-tailoring purposes, have been more in demand. The week opens with a decided improvement in foreign goods. Some jobbers are quite busy. Prices firm. Fancy dress goods active and in demand.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—COTTON—Quiet and firm; middling upland, 22c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady, with a moderate demand; receipts, 13,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.50@6.15; common to good extra, $6.50@6.75; good to choice, $6.90@7.50; white wheat extra, $7.60@8.75; St. Louis, $7.10@10.25. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat firm, with rather more doing; receipts, 71,000 bu; Northwestern spring, afloat, $1.60; winter red Western, $1 50@1 62, the latter for very choice; No 1 spring, afloat, $1 60. Rye in fair demand, and firm; Western, in store, 78c; afloat, 78½c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn in good speculative demand; receipts, 311,000 bu; steam-er Western mixed, 61@62c; sail do. 63@63½c; yellow, [illegible]; white, 70c. Oats active and firmer; receipts, 60,000 bu; Western, 49@50c; Ohio, 48@50c.

TOTAL STOCK OF GRAIN IN WAREHOUSE, Aug. 24.—Wheat, 79,000 bu; corn, 1,634,000 bu; oats, 2,879,000 bu; rye, 106,000 bu; barley, 50,000 bu; malt, 304,000 bu; peas, 26,000.

EGGS—Quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio 15@18c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 8½@9c; Cuba, 8½@9c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 55½@56c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and heavy. Mess, $14 15@14 25; prime mess, $12.00@12.50. Beef dull; plain mess, $6 00@7 00; extra, $8.00@10.00; hams quiet at $27 00@34 00; tierces nominal; prime mess, $12 00@15 00; India mess, $17 00@19 00. Cut meats firm; hams, 11@11½c; shoulders, 7c; middles firm; long clear, 8¼c loose; Stockfords, 8c. Lard steady; New No. 1 to prime steam, 8¾@9¼c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 26.—Nothing doing. Wheat market bare. Corn nominally at 51c for Western canal. Freights 11½c for wheat; 11½c for corn; 1½c for oats to New York.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 26.—COTTON—Low middlings, nominally 20½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Corn meal dull, at 27c. Corn dull and drooping, at 55@58c. Oats quiet and weak at 30c.

PROVISIONS—Bacon dull and a shade lower; shoulders, 8½c; clear sides, 11½c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Aug. 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 50; old white Michigan, $1.75; No. 1 red Indiana, $1.60. Corn quiet. Oats dull; [illegible].

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; Western red, $1.50@1 54; white, $1 80. Rye, 80c. Corn steady; yellow, 61@61½c; mixed Western, 60@60c. Oats—White, 46@48c; mixed, 43@45c.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Pork $15 25. Lard, 9@9¼c.

WHISKEY—Dull and lower at 94c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; choice white, $1 75@1 80; red Western, $1 45@1 55. Corn dull at 60@65c. Oats firm; Western, 40c. Rye firm at 70@80c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

BUTTER—Dull; good, 16@18c.

WHISKEY—Nominal at 93@93½c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Aug 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; extra, $1 78; No 1, $1 69; amber, $1 45½. Corn steady at 46½@47c. Oats in good demand at [illegible].

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; No 1, $1.22; No 2, $1.16 bid. Oats quiet and unchanged; No 2, 26c. Corn steady; No 2 mixed, 38½c. Rye steady; No 1, 54c. Barley firm; No 2, 64c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 13½c; Oswego, 18c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,600 brls; wheat, 97,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 41,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Aug. 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat in fair demand and 2@3c higher; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.75; No. 3 do, $1.50; No. 2 white Michigan, $1.25; amber Michigan, $1 47@1.48; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1 65; No. 1 red, $1.58@1.63; No. 2 red, $1.44. Corn quiet; high mixed, seller September, 46½c; white, 50c. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 1, 36½c; old, 39c; No. 2, 31@32c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 5½@6c; Oswego, 10½@11c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 31,000 bu; corn, 68,000 bu; oats, 14,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 57,000 bu; corn, 138,000 bu; oats, 16,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat—Dry in good demand, at $1 35@1 40. Corn steady at 46@47c. Rye steady; old, 73@75c; new, 60@70c. Oats—Old firm at 38@40c; new quiet at 25@30c. Barley steady at 60@75c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; sales at $13 75. Lard quiet and unchanged; sales summer at 8½c. Bulk meats in good demand, at full prices; shoulders, 7c; clear rib, 9½c; clear sides, 9¾c, with sales at 10c packed. Bacon firm at 7½c, 10½c, and 11c; sugar-cured hams, winter, 17c.

HOGS—Firm at 4½@5½c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 89c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 26.—TOBACCO—Sales 44 hhds at unchanged prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $14.00 cash. Bacon active and firm; shoulders, 8c; clear rib, 10½@11c; clear sides, 11½@11c, packed. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 7c; clear rib, 9½c; clear, 10½c; sugar cured hams, fancy, 16@17c. Lard steady.

WHISKEY—Firm; held at 90c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat held higher; No. 2 red held at $1 42, with $1.41 bid. Corn nominal at 48@49c. Oats in good demand; No. 1 old, 36c; new, 33c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; treble, $6 25@8.40; family, $8.25@10.00. Corn quiet; mixed, 56@58c. Wheat, 65c. Oats, 38@40c.

HAY—Quiet at $27.00@30.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower at $14.75. Bacon scarce at 8½, 11½@12c. Hams, 17½c. Lard scarce and firmer; choice tierce, 9½@10c; keg, 11¼c.

GROCERIES—Sugar firm; fair to fully fair, 10@10½c; prime, 10½c. Coffee dull at 15@19½c.

MONETARY—Sterling, 123½@124; sight, 139@139½ premium. Gold 112¼.

COTTON—Sales 150 bales; good ordinary, 18c; low middling, 19½c; middling, 20@20½c. Receipts, 54 bales. Exports, to New York, 195 bales; Mobile, 8 bales. Stock, 8,665 bales.

WHISKEY—Dull and lower at 90@93c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in good demand at full prices; sample lots No. 2 red fall, $1 65; choice do, $1.75. Corn dull and lower; No. 2, 34@35c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 24@24½c. Rye lower at 58@62c.

WHISKEY—Lower, at 88@90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet, at $14.50@14 75. Bacon irregular and lower; clear rib, 11c; order lots shoulders, 8½c; clear sides, 11½c. Lard unchanged.

HOGS—Easier.

CATTLE—Lower, at 4½@6c for prime to choice.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 26.—PASSED DOWN—Propellers St. Louis, Philadelphia, St. Paul; bark Tanner; schooners Goshawk, L. W. Perry, Russell Dart, Ann Maria, H. P. Baldwin, M. Fillmore, George Worthington, Union Jack, Cortez.

PASSED UP—Propellers James Fisk, Mohawk, Vanderbilt; brig Standard; schooners Mary Celine, Harvest Queen, Brightie, Hattie, Johnson, Cortlandt.

WIND—Southeast.

DETROIT, Aug. 26—PASSED UP—Barks Kate Darling, Oneonta, Montgomery; schooners A. Bandy, Maumee Valley, Algerine, Sam. Flint, Negaunee, Eliza Turner, James Platt, Nabob, Oswego, Ætna, Prince Albert.

PASSED DOWN—Propellers Empire State, China, Tweed; schooners E. Fitzgerald, Anna Grover, Lake Forest, Yankee Fame, Ada, Medora.

WIND—Southwest.

Illinois River Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Aug. 26.—RIVER—Arrived—Steamer Last Chance, from Hennepin, light; canal boat Orion, from Peru, with corn for Chicago. Departed—Steamer Last Chance, light, for Hennepin; canal boat Bonchard, light, dropped down to Peru.

CANAL—Passed In—Orion, with corn for Chicago; Merchant, light, destination unknown. Passed Out—Bonchard, light, for Peru; Gold Hunter, light, for LaSalle. Eight feet five inches of water on the mitre sill of Lock Fifteen.

HOTELS.

KUHN'S
EUROPEAN HOTEL,
145, 147 & 149 DEARBORN-ST.,
Near Madison, and McVicker's Theatre,
AND
WAGNER & KUHN'S
Ladies' and Gents' Restaurant,
In connection with the hotel.

FINANCIAL.

THE UNITED STATES
Mortgage Company
OF NEW YORK.
CAPITAL, $5,000,000.00 GOLD.
This Company will loan on improved Real Estate WITHOUT COMMISSIONS.
Office—Rooms 2 and 3, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.
ALFRED W. SANSOME, Secretary.

GENERAL NOTICES.

New & Direct Route to Cincinnati
Via Kankakee Line.
On and after MONDAY, Aug. 26, this line will be open for freight to Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and points in the Southeast. Rates as low as other routes. For information and bills of lading apply at Depot, foot of South Water-st., or at General Office, 78 Market-st.
JOSEPH F. TUCKER, General Freight Agent, Chicago.
H. J. PAGE, General Freight Agent, Cincinnati.
JAMES K. DEMING, Agent, Chicago.

NOTICE.
As arrangements are being made by the Commissioners of Lincoln Park for the removal and re-interment of the bodies buried in the Potters' Field in the old city cemetery, notice is hereby given to any persons having friends buried in that tract, that such bodies will be removed under their direction by making application to either J. S. ROSLEY, City Comptroller, or Dr. BEN C. MILLER, County Superintendent of Public Charities.
The Commissioners of Lincoln Park.
E. F. CULVER, President.
E. S. TAYLOR, Secretary.

ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO., PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Aug. 24, 1872.
NOTICE
Is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Rockford, Rock Island and Saint Louis Railroad Company will be held at the Company's office in the City of Rock Island, Iowa, Wednesday, the 9th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RANSOM R. CABLE, Pres.
JOHN P. WHITEHEAD, Sec'y.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
[illegible] WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S
U. S. Standard Scales
FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE,
[illegible] South Desplaines-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
The Sensation of Chicago—Entire Change of Olio.
To-night, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.
Miss ELLA CHAPMAN, Miss MARTHA WREN, Miss CARRIE AVERY, JAMES COLLINS, WARREN SISTERS, LESLIE BROTHERS, BOBBY NEWCOMB, D. L. MORRIS, FRENCH TWIN SISTERS, Miss MAGGIE GRAY, HARRY G. RICHMOND, HARRY D. QUION, FRANK H. WILSON, SIGNOR CAPPOLE, S. R. ORME.
COSTA'S GEM BALLET TROUPE!
Sixteen beautiful young ladies, led by the graceful and accomplished premiere danseuse, Miss BETTIE REMMELSBERG, who, with SIGNOR DAVID COSTA, Miss SOPHIA REMMELSBERG and Miss SUSIE SUMMERFIELD, will appear in two grand ballets.
The performance will conclude with the Fairy Extravaganza, entitled
A FAIRY REVEL.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.
Attraction Extraordinary! For Five Nights Only! Commencing Tuesday Evening, Aug. 27. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
RETURN OF THE
ROYAL YEDDO JAPANESE TROUPE.
Twelve in number, whose wonderful performances during their two previous engagements created the most intense excitement and admiration.
RETURN TO POPULAR PRICES.
DRESS CIRCLE only ... 50 cents.
FAMILY CIRCLE only ... 25 cents.
No money given away, as it is found to be contrary to the city ordinance regulating such matters.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ENGAGEMENT OF MISS
AUGUSTA DARGON,
Supported by Mr.
JOHN W. BLAISDELL,
Who will make their first appearance on MONDAY EVENING in an entirely new version of
"ARTICLE 47."
Cast to the full strength of the Company.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison-st., between State and Dearborn.
THE GREAT FRENCH DRAMA,
47 "ARTICLE 47." 47
TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
PRICES OF SEATS—$1, 75c., and 50c., according to location. Seats secured six days in advance without extra charge.
The Grand Chandelier will be lighted at 7:45, when the performance commences.
Matinee every Saturday at 1:30.

EXCURSION.

The Side-Wheel Steamer CORONA,
Will give an excursion to the
FRUIT ORCHARDS OF ST. JOSEPH,
Under the auspices of the
1st Baptist Church of Benton Harbor,
On THURSDAY, the 29th. Leave Goodrich's Dock at 10 a. m. Object, to meet their indebtedness on House of Worship. Let Baptists take note of it.

AUCTION SALES.

Established January 1856.
Wm. A. Butters & Co.,
Auctioneers for the sale of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
AND
Real Estate,
Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
Between Washington and Madison-sts.

Sale of Boots and Shoes
On TUESDAY, Aug. 27, at 9:30 o'clock, at our sales room, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF
Genteel Furniture
AT 15 HONORE-ST.,
On TUESDAY, AUG. 27, at 10 O'CLOCK, at dwelling house 15 Honore-st., half block south of Madison-st.
The furniture is all new, comprising handsome black walnut parlor and chamber furniture, oak diningroom set, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, table linen, and cutlery, silver plated ware, mirrors, curtains, beds and bedding, etc., etc. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF
10 Elegant New Parlor Sets,
12 Elegant New Chamber Sets,
25 Packages White Granite Ware,
50 Rolls Handsome Oil Cloths,
50 Rolls Ingrain Carpets,
50 Sets Table Cutlery,
200 New Comforters,
10 New Open and Top Buggies,
8 Beach and Democrat Wagons,
6 New Open and Top Phaetons,
On Wednesday Morning, Aug. 28,
at 9½ o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF
DRY GOODS,
Clothing, Shirts, and Drawers, Suspenders, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Jeans, Towelling, Diaper Linen, Damask, Yankee Notions, &c., on THURSDAY, Aug. 29, at 9 1-2 o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By G. P. Gore & Co.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.
SPECIAL AUCTION SALE
OF
CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING,
AND A
Line of Woollen Piece Goods,
On TUESDAY, August 27, at 9½ a. m. Buyers of
GOOD GOODS
Have an unusual opportunity here to stock up for the fall trade.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

BEAUTIFUL LINE OF
COLORED AND BLACK FEATHERS
At Auction this Morning at 9 1-2 o'clock.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

OPENING AUCTION SALE
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
FOR THE FALL TRADE,
August 28, at 9 1-2 a. m.,
To which the attention of the Retail Trade is called.
AN EXAMINATION OF THIS SALE COSTS NOTHING, and every DEALER should see for himself if our assertion is true that we offer PRIME GOODS, and prices are made by the buyers to suit themselves.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

By ELISON & FOSTER.
FIRST OPENING FALL SALE
—OF—
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES,
SHIRTS & DRAWERS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
NOTIONS, &c.,
At our new and spacious Store, 85 and 87 Market Street,
Next door north of Field, Leiter & Co.,
By Catalogue, Wednesday Morning, Aug. 28,
ALSO,
LINE OF Piece GOODS, BEAVERS, AND CHINCHILLAS.
The catalogue will embrace the largest and best assortment of goods ever offered at auction in this city. Sale to commence at 9½ o'clock.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

THIS MORNING, AT 10 O'CLOCK,
THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF
No. 204 West Adams-st.,
CONSISTING OF
FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.
ALSO,
Fixtures and contents of BARBER SHOP adjoining, including lot FINE CIGARS, at same place.
Good road horses.
HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers, 44 State-st.

THE HOUSE
No. 204 West Adams-st.,
And Barber Shop adjoining,
AT 12 O'CLOCK.
The above is on leased ground, with 2½ years to run, and is a bargain.
HORACE REED & CO., General Merchandise and Real Estate Auctioneers, 44 State-st.

HORACE REED & CO.,
General Merchandise and Real Estate Auctioneers,
44 STATE-ST.
will sell on Thursday, Aug. 29, at 10 o'clock, a large amount of improved and unimproved property, for particulars of which see real estate column.

THE TURF.

SUMMER MEETING
AT
DEXTER PARK,
Aug. 28, 29, 30 and 31.
ENTRIES:
FIRST DAY.
No. 1—Purse $1,500.
For horses that never trotted better than 3 minutes, best three in five; $750 to first; $375 to second; $225 to third; $150 to fourth. T. P. Roach, b g John H.; M. C. Wilbur, blk g Edgar; W. Patrick, s g Kimball; N. C. Coleman, b m Mambrino Pilot; R. Robbins, b m Ida; L. Glenn, b g H. B. Foley.
No. 2—Purse $2,500.
For horses that have never trotted better than 2:34; $1,250 to first; $600 to second; $400 to third; $250 to fourth. Bashaw Jr., eligible to this purse. Graves & Loomis, br g Chicago; W. J. Jackson, b s Pilot Temple; A. F. Fawcett, c s Bashaw, Jr.; O. A. Hickok, s s Elmo; T. J. Smith, b m Flora Belle.
No. 3—Running—$800.
Seven-eighths of a mile, three in five. $400 to first; $250 to second; $150 to third. J. C. Simpson, ch colt, Burnbrae; W. Patrick, b filly, Lady Fairfield; R. & J. Rowett, c s Illinois; J. Demass, g c Jim Connor; S. M. Reynolds, b s Nick Baker.
SECOND DAY.
No. 4—Purse $1,000.
For horses that have never trotted better than 2:45. $500 to first; $250 to second; $150 to third; $100 to fourth. D. Small, b g Whitcomb; Geo. Clarkson, s m Lady Lawrence; M. C. Wilbur, br g Vaughan; W. Patrick, b m Virginia; J. Predmore, s g Hope; A. F. Fawcett, b m Nellie Ward; D. A. Corey, c g Charley.
No. 5—Purse $1,500.
For horses that have never trotted better than 2:35. $750 to first; $375 to second; $225 to third; $150 to fourth. H. H. Yates, b m Kate Hazard; W. Patrick, s g Kimball; J. Predmore, blk g Ed. Suley; A. H. Buck, c m Hattie; N. J. Coleman, blk m Kate; A. F. Fawcett, b m Ellen Davis; O. A. Hickok, b m Greenwich Maid; W. G. Bryant, Bobby Gold Dust.
No. 6—Running—$600.
Seven-eighths of a mile, single dash. $300 to first; $200 to second; $100 to third. Ed. Gray, s g King's Excuse; J. C. Simpson, b m Waunetta; W. Patrick, b m Fanny Brown; W. Patrick, b s Regent; W. Patrick, b Easter; R. and J. Rowett, b m Belle Aiken; J. Demass, b g Protection; S. M. Reynolds, b f Venus.
THIRD DAY.
No. 7—Purse $1,000.
For horses that have never trotted better than 2:50. $500 to first; $250 to second; $150 to third; $100 to fourth. Henry McNulty, s g Shoo Fly; T. P. Roach, b g John H.; M. C. Wilbur, blk g Edgar; W. Patrick, s g Kimball; N. J. Coleman, b m Mambrino Pilot; R. Robbins, b m Ida; H. B. Hood, Unknown.
No. 8—Purse $2,000.
For horses that have never trotted better than 2:28. $1,000 to first; $500 to second; $300 to third; $200 to fourth. T. P. Roach, b g Pat Ring; O. A. Hickok, b s Ripon Boy; T. J. Smith, b m Flora Bell; W. S. Frazier; b g Advance, formerly Bro. Jonathan.
FOURTH DAY.
No. 9—Purse $3,500.
Free to all. $2,000 to first; $1,000 to second; $300 to third. W. T. Dixon, b s Pilot Temple; Graves & Loomis, br g Chicago; E. S. Brown, dun g Advance, formerly Bro. Jonathan; T. P. Roach, b g Pat Ring; A. F. Fawcett, c s Bashaw, Jr; Budd Doble, b s Jay Gould; O. A. Hickox, s s Elmo; W. Patrick, b m. Flora Belle.
No. 10—Running—$600.
Seven-eighths of a mile and repeat. $300 to first; $200 to second; $100 to third. Ed. Gray, s g King's Excuse; J. C. Simpson, ch c Burnbrae; W. Patrick, b f Lady Fairfield; W. Patrick b f Easter; R. and J. Rowett, b m Belle Aiken; J. Demass, b g Protection; S. M. Reynolds, b s Nick Baker.
Cars leave Pittsburg & Ft. Wayne Depot every afternoon for the races.
State st. cars will run direct to the track every ten minutes.
Pools sold every evening preceding the races at Sherman House and Grand Central Hotel.
W. T. WIGHTMAN, Sec. A. S. GAGE, Treas.

POOLS.

POOLS.
Mr. FOX wishes to inform his friends and the public that he will sell pools at the Briggs House this evening and every evening during the meeting at Dexter Park.

EDUCATIONAL.

Dyhrenfurth College,
CLEMENT & SAYERS' BLOCK,
Nos. 284 & 286 Milwaukee-av.,
Established, 1858. Incorporated, 1864.
The vacation of the above institution closes with the present month; and on Monday, Sept. 2, it will be reopened in its new building, the halls of which have been thoroughly and elegantly fitted up. The College embraces, first, a Boy's School, consisting of a Primary Department, an Elementary Department, a Preparatory Department, and a High School; secondly, a Ladies' Seminary, also comprising the abovementioned departments; and, thirdly, a thorough and practical Business School. In the High School students are prepared for entering the universities, or, by a recent addition to the course of study,—the Polytechnic Institutes of this country or Europe. To the course of languages, the Scandinavian has been added.
Office, until the close of the present week, at 219 West Randolph-st.; afterward at the College.
J. DYHRENFURTH, Prest.

Pennsylvania Military Academy,
At Chester, Delaware Co., Pa.
For Resident Cadets only. The Eleventh Annual Session commences WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4.
The buildings have been erected and furnished at a cost exceeding ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and in all their appointments are unsurpassed. Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classics, and English, is imparted by West Point graduates and other competent professors.
Careful attention is given to the moral training and personal habits of Cadets.
Circulars may be obtained of E. L. Brown, Esq., or Chas. G. Prussing, Esq., patrons of the Academy in Chicago, or of COL. THEO. HYATT, Pres't P. M. A.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME.
Classes will be resumed in this Institution for the 29th Scholastic Year on the
THIRD OF SEPTEMBER NEXT.
For Catalogue, which contains full information relative to the University and its workings, address Very Rev. W. CORBY, S.S.C., Pres't, Notre Dame P. O., Indiana.

IMMANUEL HALL.
The tenth year of this Institution will begin (D. V.) Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1872. The widow and family of the late Dr. Park, former rector and proprietor, will resume charge of the school, aided by competent assistants. References—The clergy of Chicago, Rev. C. A. Gilbert, Joliet, Ill.; Rev. R. B. Duffield, and G. R. Steele, Esq., Waukegan, Ill. Circulars giving particulars can be obtained at the offices of Baird & Bradley, 384 Wabash-av.; Magill & Hall, 74 Market-st.; and Drew & Newbury, 9 Bryan Block, or Mrs. Park, Principal, Immanuel Hall, Ravenswood, Cook County, Ill.

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE.
413 WEST TWELFTH-ST., CHICAGO, Ill. Studies in this Institution will be resumed Monday, Sept. 2. Tuition per session of ten months, $60. For catalogue or information apply to
Rev. JNO. S. VERDIN, S. J., Vice President.

Misses E. and B. Grant's Boarding and Day School,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Will reopen September 16, at 74 Grant-place, near Lincoln Park, Chicago. For circulars apply as above.

OCONOMOWOC SEMINARY.
BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, at Oconomowoc, Wis. Delightful situation; thorough instruction, and home care. For catalogues apply to MISS GRACE P. JONES, Prin.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies. New buildings, Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-third-st., New York, between Fifth and Madison avs., near Central Park. No extra charge for German. The ninth year will commence October 1, 1872. Mrs. Reed's address, until September 1, is Neversink, N. J.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
This Institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of accomplished Teachers, and is, in every respect, first class. Pupils are carried through a collegiate course or fitted for Vassar College. For Circulars containing terms, &c., please address the Principal, Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

LESPINASSE.
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES. French, language of the School. Opens Monday, Sept. 23, 1872. Circulars at SCHIRMER'S, 701 Broadway; BRENTANO'S, 33 Union Square. G. LESPINASSE, 112 Broadway, N. Y.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING,
At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address PROF. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

REAL ESTATE.

CHOICE CITY REAL ESTATE,
To Builders and Capitalists.

FOR SALE.
Choice site for stores or boarding house buildings. Terms favorable to party ready to close at once.
WM. H. PARK, Probate Trustee, 107 West Randolph-st.

IRON WORKS.

C. S. RANKIN & CO.,
ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS
CINCINNATI, O.,
MANUFACTURE
Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of Light, Simmen & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
DEWITT C. LIGHT,
JOHN SIMMEN.
Chicago, Aug. 24, 1872.
The business of the above firm will be carried on by the undersigned under the firm name of
Laubach, Hitzler & Simmen,
Who will collect the bills receivable and pay the liabilities.
OWEN LAUBACH,
ROBERT HITZLER,
JOHN SIMMEN.

DISSOLUTION.
Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between J. F. Wollensak and John H. Shinkel, under the firm name and style of J. F. Wollensak & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. F. Wollensak is authorized to settle the affairs of the firm, and will continue to carry on the business as heretofore.
JOHN F. WOLLENSAK,
JOHN H. SHINKEL.
Chicago, Aug. 26, 1872.

BOLT AND NUT WORKS.

AMERICAN
BOLT AND NUT WORKS.
L. M. DAYTON,
184 Second st., Cincinnati, O.
Bridge Bolts,
Building Bolts,
Fish-Bar Bolts,
Carriage Bolts,
Fire Bolts,
Machine Bolts,
Lag Screws,
Washers,
Hot Pressed Nuts.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS
TO
RENT.
LYON & HEALY,
Wabash-av. corner Sixteenth-st.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD MAIL LINE
Established in 1840. Steam between
NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York		From New York	
Java	Aug. 28	Parthia	Aug. 31
China	Sept. 4	Calabria	Sept. 7
Russia	Sept. 11	Abyssinia	Sept. 14

And from Boston every Tuesday.
Cabin Passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold.
Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans [illegible].
Steerage Passage, $30, currency.
Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.
P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 71 South Market-st., Chicago.

White Star Line
NEW YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.
OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC,
ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
5,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.
J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.
Or to the White Star Line Office, 96 South Market-st., Chicago.
A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

Temperley's Line of Steamships,
Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying cargo and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEY'S, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter-st., London; DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 12 West Madison-st., Chicago.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, recorded at pages 379, 380, 381, and 382, in Vol. 6 of the Record of Mortgages of Athens County, Ohio, and at pages 410, 411, 412, and 413, in Vol. 27 of the Records of Deeds of the same county, reference being hereby made to said records for a more full and complete statement of the terms of said deed than is herein set forth, in which deed Anthony W. Smith and his wife Elizabeth O. Smith, Charles S. Rand and his wife Henrietta V. M. Rand, Samuel D. Towle and his wife Kate M. Towle, Octavius S. Newell and his wife, Mary O. Newell, and Nelson M. Bassett and his wife Helen A. Bassett, of Chicago, Illinois, are grantors, and Rudolph de Steiguer, of the county of Athens, Ohio, is grantee, and which deed of trust was made, among other things, for the purpose of securing the prompt and full payment of eleven promissory notes and the interest thereon, according to their tenor and effect, made by the said Anthony W. Smith, Charles S. Rand, Samuel D. Towle, Octavius S. Newell and Nelson M. Bassett, payable to the order of David Barber, Trustee, being given in evidence of the purchase-money for the real estate hereinafter described in a purchase thereof by them of said Barber, as such Trustee, and which notes are fully described in said deed of trust; for the reason of the failure and default of the makers of said notes, continued for more than [illegible] months to pay the promissory notes [illegible] deed of trust described for $3,623.54, payable on or before the 17th of March, 1871, with interest at 8 per cent per annum, payable annually from the 17th of March, 1870, and for like failure and default made by the said makers for more than four months in such payment of the interest due and payable on the other notes in said deed of trust mentioned, maturing after the 17th of March, 1871, and which interest became payable on the date last named, the said David Barber, Trustee, being still the payee and holder of all of said promissory notes remaining unpaid, and having, on the 11th of July, 1872, requested the subscriber to proceed and advertise and sell the real estate in said deed of trust described, in pursuance of said deed of trust, and the authority, power, and duties thereby conferred and created, the subscriber will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on the 3d day of October, at 10 o'clock a. m., A. D. 1872, the real estate in said deed of trust described, situate in Range 15, Town 12, York Township, Athens County, Ohio, to wit: Section No. 3, containing 636 10-100 acres, all of 100 acre lot No. 607, which lies south and west of the Hocking River, containing 16 35-100 acres, and 100 acre lots numbered 610 and 611, containing together 220 13-100 acres, and all the right, title, interest, and equity of redemption of the grantors in said deed of trust, their heirs and assigns, for ready money. The above lands are situate in the Hocking Valley coal region, immediately on the line of the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad, and the coal mines on the land have been opened, and operated. Persons desiring to invest in coal lands would do well to examine these before purchasing.
RUDOLPH DE STEIGUER.
July 18, 1872.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for the Construction
OF THE
TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Proposals will be received up to the 1st of October, 1872, at the office of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company, at Marshall, Texas, for the grading, bridging, tieing, and tracklaying of about five hundred (500) miles of the Texas & Pacific Railway, divided into the following divisions:

The Southern Division, extending from Longview through Dallas to Fort Worth, 155 miles.

The Jefferson Division, extending from Marshall, through Jefferson to Texarkana, 65 miles.

The east half of the Trans-Continental Division, extending from Texarkana to the crossing of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad near Sherman, 180 miles.

The west half of the Trans-Continental Division, extending from the crossing of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad to Fort Worth, 88 miles.

The grading and bridging will be let in one mile sections; the tracklaying by the mile; the ties by the one thousand and upward.

Each class of work to be bid for separately.

The time for completing the grading, bridging, and tieing, extends from sixty days to nine months.

The company reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, and, in letting the work, will be the judge of the responsibility of parties bidding; and will give preference to contractors having outfits on the ground, ready to commence work within ten days after the date of contract.

Profiles, estimates, and specifications can be seen at the office of the company, in Marshall and Jefferson, Texas, and at the Pacific National Bank, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Contractors upon arriving on the ground can obtain work up to date of general letting, on the 50 miles west of Longview.

Address until September 20, Council Bluffs, Iowa—after that date, Marshall, Texas.

G. M. DODGE, Chief Engineer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.
Harrocks Matthews, Leger & Mathews have this day formed a copartnership in the Wire Workers and Weavers Light and Heavy Iron Railing, and manufacturers of Twisted Wire Netting by improved machinery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To Capitalists and Builders.
We have applicants for over 150 dwellings on the South Side, and more than 100 on the West Side. Send us descriptions of your houses if you want immediate and prompt-paying tenants.
BREWSTER, PHILLIPS & CO.,
Central House Renting Agency,
154 LaSalle-st., basement Otis Block.

L. W. WALLACE,
Office, No. 5 Board of Trade, Chicago, Ill.,
General Commission Merchant and Receiver of Grain and Produce. Liberal advances made on shipments. Prompt returns and satisfaction guaranteed.

Political Goods
Of all kinds. Fireworks, Flags, Lanterns, Torches, Badges, Uniforms, etc. JOSEPH B. PURDY, 32 and 34 Maiden-lane, New York. Established 1852.

40 DROPS OF CONSTITUTION WATER
3 times a day cure
Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Stone in the Bladder,
Catarrh of the Bladder,
Diabetes, Gravel, Gleet,
Brick-dust Deposit,
Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver.
It is not a spring water. For Sale by all Druggists.

OLD
NEWSPAPERS
FOR SALE AT
Tribune Office,
15 South Canal-st.

THE CAMPAIGN.

A Tour from New Hampshire to Wisconsin.

Sketch of John A. Dix—"The Natural Proxy."

From Our Own Correspondent.
MILWAUKEE, August, 1872.

The relative speed and strength of two persons in the race for the high office of President are not so easily ascertained as the great current fact that political society is reforming and redividing in every quarter of the country. The Republican party is nothing more than the army of Tilly or Wallenstein, recruited for feudal loyalty, or money, or upon compulsion, and acting in the name of the Empire, to which it is also a terror; while, pushing straight on, like the column of Gustavus Adolphus, the new party assembled under the banner of Greeley advances to the relief of the Continent. Leaders familiar with that great campaign of 1630 can perceive the points of resemblance. "He will melt as he advances, like the ice of Sweden whence he comes," cried the Imperialists. And melt he did, but on the field of victory at Lutzen, with the cause of liberty and toleration saved by his coming; and his humiliated and disarmed enemy prefigures the doom of the Imperial party here. It seeks to pierce the heavens for signs of success, like Wallenstein's astrologer, and fumbles amongst old files of Greeley's papers, like Jerome's augurers in the contents of young chickens. Its proclamation of battle is a series of accusations against itself; Trumbull is a scoundrel, because the party once employed him as a lawyer; Greeley a wretch, because he wrote against the other party; Kilpatrick a castaway, because he shared the habits and society of Grant; and Schurz a renegade, because he left his country to arouse the love of freedom in his countrymen here.

Where is the honest friend of human freedom who will vote for that Grant who has so far perverted the party impulse as to seek to re-create a dying Bourbonism and let loose the devil we have dispelled? Louisville is Grant's Convention—his little Pandemonium, where the scullions back up the greater deliberations held at Philadelphia. If it can get a candidate, and any votes for him, they will merely come off Grant's score; ... at Louisville their own tail.

ROSTER OF STATES VISITED.

In Vermont, a change of from 6,000 to 10,000 votes is expected at the State election; that is, from 3,000 to 5,000 subtracted from the Grant candidates and added to the Liberal side.

In the District of Columbia, which cannot vote for President, there is a split across the Administration party, which will probably beat N. P. Chipman for Congress, and elect a Greeley man in the official home of the next President.

Delaware has nobody in it of any account opposed to Greeley, amongst the Democrats. Tom Bayard stated, at Baltimore, that he had no hopes of affecting Greeley's nomination, but spoke against it to retain the right and efficiency to advocate it before the people of his State. Gove Saulsbury the chief Saulsbury, a man of grip and force, has headed the Greeley movement; and it will, besides get hundreds of Grant votes, and sweep the State. A chap named Dean, woolen-spinner, opposes Greeley. Take heed, Horace Greeley! those manufacturers, for whom you wrote and hated thirty years, call you a fool for your pains. He who fights for such must collect his royalties before election day.

In Philadelphia there is a Reform Society of great respectability and wealth, which is indignantly reading the revelations in *Forney's Press* of the Penitentiary-birds, who are Inspectors and Judges of Election there. The best city for a Vigilance Committee will be this one, with Bill Mann suspended in the middle, and Simon Cameron slightly in the rear, and the motto over head: "Subtraction, Abstraction, Deduction, and Silence!" The honest and hardy Scotch-Irish population of Western Pennsylvania are all for Horace. In Pittsburgh, the founders of the Republican party—men like Morehead, Marshal, etc.—have left it; and cheap jobbers in Congress, like Negley, constitute its biography. Horace Greeley might make, with good advantage, a course of the Eastern and German counties of the State in person.

In New Hampshire, the Republican party is perfectly dismantled, and a mysterious person, named Bainbridge Wadleigh, whose name walks on all fours, is coming to the United States Senate in place of Professor Patterson; he is the descendant of a meteoric stone which fell in the Legislature on the Clerk's table and disarranged the tally-list. Ed. A Rollins, the organizer of Republican victory there for years past, is out for Greeley; his cousin, the little fidget who collected and lost the revenue under Andrew Johnson and ran away from Binkley, is the Grant man. He is of just sufficient responsibility to come in out of the rain and dry his umbrella in the fire. New Hampshire will give Greeley 5 000 majority.

PROXY DIX.

John A. Dix, Custom House candidate for Governor of New York, belongs to that class of military failures which were collected around Winfield Scott in 1861, just about the time of Bull Run the first. Scott was the Lieutenant General, and we possessed but four Major Generals: John C. Fremont, G. B. McClellan, Nath. P. Banks, and John A. Dix. All the others ranked Dix, but Dix and Scott were the only two born in the last century, and Scott was Dix's senior by only twelve years. Two of those four Major Generals were despatched on active service, and had many points of resemblance, personal as well as mental—McClellan and Banks; but Fremont and Dix were only Generals to their Aides-de-Camp. John A. Dix is what we knew of the latter days of Winfield Scott—a Scott without a Lundy's Lane, a Churubusco, or a Contreras; a battleless General, and an off-watch office-holder, slipping in when parties lost vigilance and dumplings replaced cannon-balls. In the war of 1812, a New Hampshire *emigre*, he was a feeble Aide to General Brown in the dodge-warfare of the Niagara border; and of this we should not be informed had Dix not written it industriously of himself. His subsequent life has been that of a lawyer without cases or rank in the profession, and the filler of unexpired terms for other people; he is a sort of joker in the euchre-pack,—nothing in himself, but sometimes made available, by consent, to take both jacks. At times he disappears altogether, and exists no more than Mrs. Harris, whom we fancy this mythical old gentleman might resemble, if it were possible for her to have existed. They piece out ends of terms and vacant directorships, and idle times, and times of ease and satiety, with this old Barkis of '74. He is always at the foot of the step waiting to go up,—the ghost of empty places, and, like the letter E in the riddle:

The beginning of every End,
And the end of every Place.

A RELIC OF MICAWBER.

He has been known to be President of the Erie Railroad for two weeks, and Senator of the United States for two-thirds of another man's term. He dropped from the United States Senate into a Sub-Treasuryship, and then flew on eagle's pinions to a common Postmastership. When Thomas, who was serving out the fag-end of Howell Cobb's term in the Treasury, had been removed, old Dix was meekly waiting, with his Bardolphian blade buckled to his side, to succeed to the remnant of the fag-end. There he wrote the great sanguinary act of his life,—not with the blade, but the mightier pen:

"If anybody attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the Nine-spot!" And forthwith our friend relapsed into a comfortable garrison-commander, took the leavings of a deceased gentleman at the French Court, and waited there with a strong sense of fatality that some of the crowned heads would die and give him the benefit of an unexpired reign; failing in which, he meekly recrossed the pond and went into winter-quarters. Like the young prophet, he is ever waiting for the cry of "Samuel! Samuel!" And, when he heareth it, he responds, without any computable hesitation:

"Lord, here am I!"

This propensity to fill out other people's terms at important times reminds me of an old literary woman about of his age and heft, who came once to sell me manuscripts when I edited a literary paper:

Said I: "Madam, this article must be incomplete. It is not all here!"

"O no, sir," said she; "You have all that I composed of it."

"Why, madam, this article begins page nine. Where is page one?"

"O sir," said she; "I always begin with page nine; that's one of my little eccentricities."

THE ACCOMAC CAMPAIGN.

The active campaign of this old gentleman, who seems to have suffered, since the death of his friend Wool, that sort of severance which the remaining Siamese Twin might feel if the other should die and leave his survivor the ragged spectre of an unexpired term. Dix's sole active campaign was conducted in the County of Accomac, on the eastern shore of Virginia. It is commemorated in the immortal history of Orpheus C. Kerr. General Dix figures as Captain Villiam Brown, and General Lockwood, of Delaware, as Captain Bob. Shorty. The constabulary of that sparsely-settled region being absent in the Rebellion, General Dix and forces were sent to fill out their unexpired terms. The command busied itself with returning fugitive slaves to their masters, and hunting down armed bands of oystermen on the borders of Duck Lake. All that opposed General Dix, he devoured; he ate his enemies, and filled his belly with their unexpired terms. His proclamations to the disloyal shellfish were all headed with a picture of a negro running away, with a bag over his shoulders, and the motto: "If any biped or bivalve attempts to escape, shoot him on the spot." A molluscular terror prevailed in those regions, and then General Dix was sent somewhere to patch out an active General's unexpired term in garrison.

It is notable that, whenever Dix fills an office, he leaves no memory of himself; and the reason is, that he is a mere proxy by nature, without precedence in individual personality, a secondary presence and utterance, with whom Society pieces out the form of authority, and lays hands upon him to do it because he understands the art of being around. "They also serve who only stand and wait;" truly he knows it.

The State of New York will probably have the privilege of deciding between this Garrison General and a Corps-Commander whose name is a part of every great battle West and East,—Henry Slocum; a man wounded unto death, put in breaches of forlorn hope, and set to defend the keystones in the arch of great strategic campaigns; a man who modestly, and without regard to party lines, does his whole duty, as when he joined John A. Logan to reprieve Congress from the dishonor of cadet-selling. And Captain Villiam Brown will strike his level in this political combat, as Jack Humphreys or Bob. Acres found it when matched against a man who never fired off dumplings, or conducted a brigade to the decisive action of giving a negro family back in slavery to an oyster-eating planter on the Eastern Shore.

A RECOLLECTION OF DIX.

In 1865, an Aide-de-Camp of Dix, by the name of Barstow, came to me (I was then resident in New York) to say that General Dix wanted to see some newspaper-writer on public and military business. Greatly exercised in my ace of hearts, and wondering if I was to be shot immediately on the Seven-spot, I took my way to an office on Bleecker street, before which paced a sentinel and several army warrant-agents, the latter of whom shaved officers' salaries, and are now members in good standing of the Republican party.

Within, screened away like a pawnbroker, was the General who had commanded in Accomac.

The nature of his communication was somewhat startling, and fully in accord with his proxy character. He wanted me to hang a man, and relieve him from the responsibility.

Start not, until the above sentence be explained.

There was a poor devil named Beall, who had captured a steamboat called the Philo Parsons, running between Detroit and Sandusky. Anxious to shoot him on the spot, over somebody's shoulder, General Dix, to whom he was transferred, had designed to have certain newspaper-articles written, clamoring for the man's blood; and, under cover of said articles, and the popular effect they might produce, issue some celebrated order No. 2, like the following:

"John Beall will be shot, on receipt of this order, on the Five-spot. Piracy must be killed dead, though I should have to be Governor!"

And this old moral, coward Major General of poppycock phrases had supposed that I was official journalist enough to be apprentice to his hanging propensities. I allowed young man's life to feed an old and proud the said politician's desire to do a popular and dramatic thing. Beall was also convicted of other offences on American soil, but the proof was of the flimsiest character. I saw the man die, and he died with silent gameness, saying:

"This is murder."

And, whenever I recall it all, I think of old Dix setting up public opinion to shed blood, and I say: "That man is a fraud."

GATH.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 26.

There is nothing new to notice in connection with the local money market. Borrowers are not over-numerous, and bankers are pursuing somewhat of a conservative policy, the recent action of the Comptroller of the Currency tending to make them draw their lines closer. Money is plenty for all legitimate purposes, and the effect of the bursting or the wheat bubble is no longer perceptible in financial circles. Grain is going forward in liberal quantities, and the general mercantile trade is good; hence, bankers are not forced to seek borrowers. Rates are uniformly quoted firm at 10 per cent per annum for ordinary business paper.

The flow of currency to interior points is gradually narrowing to small proportions. Evidently farmers had made extensive calculations and arrangements for shipping round lots of wheat to this market, and this was why the demand for currency was so good for a time. But the anticipated high prices went down when Lyon's bubble went up, and now it is probable that the farmers will pay more attention to threshing and garnering their remaining crops than in sending their stocks to market.

Eastern exchange was firmer and quite steady, under a supply not sufficiently large to give buyers all the advantage. Sales were reported between banks at 50c discount per $1,000. Counter rates were at par selling, and 1-10 of 1 per cent discount buying.

LOCAL BOND AND STOCK MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows, this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	115½	116
5-20s of '62	113¼	114
5-20s of '64	113½	114
5-20s of '65	116½	110½
5-20s of '65 January and July	112½	113
5-20s of '67 January and July	115½	113½
5-20s of '68 January and July	113½	114
10-40s	110½	111
United States 5s (new issue)	110	111
United States Currency 6s	112¼ ex int.	113
Northern Pacific Gold 7 30s		100 & int.
Chicago City 7s		100 & int.
Cook County 7s		100 & int.
Illinois County and T'nship 10s		95@98
Eastern Exchange	1-10@par.	1 10 prem.
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)		108¾@109½
Gold Exchange		112¾@113
Gold and Gold Coupons	112½	112¾
Money on Governments and Gold		7 per cent.
Silver	103@104	
Land Warrants		
160s not war 1812	177	187
120s not war 1812	134	143
80s not war 1812	88	96
40s not war 1812	44	48
Agricultural College Land Scrip		175@180

Revenue stamps, 4 to 4½ per cent discount.
Gold coupons worth ¼ more than gold.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Monday, Aug. 26.

CITY PROPERTY.

Meagher st, bet Jefferson and Canal sts, s f, 25 ft to alley, with buildings, dated Aug. 7; consideration, $2,075.

S South Park av, s of Thirtieth st, w f, 52 ft to alley, dated June 5; consideration, $8 000.

Clayton st, bet Morgan and Fisk sts, n f, 25x84½ ft, dated June 5; consideration, $858.

West Jackson st, bet Seeley and Hoyne sts, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated Aug. 23; consideration, $5,000.

Halsted st, n of Thirty-third st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated July 29; consideration, $650.

Lot 13, in Mason's Subdivision of Lots 3 and 5, in s ½ of s w ¼ Sec 31, 40, 14, dated July 1; consideration, $700.

Lot 75, in Block 2, of e ½ n w ¼ Sec 8, 39, 14, dated Aug. 15; consideration, $1,550.

Clayton st, bet Fisk and Morgan sts, s f, 25x100 ft, dated July 30; consideration, $900.

Lot 4, in Block 3, in Rees' Addition to Brighton, dated April 20; consideration, $4,000.

Halsted st, s of Thirty-first st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated July 15; consideration, $660.

Lot 36, in Block 9, of e ½ Sec. 31, 39, 14, dated Aug. 17; consideration, $600.

Lot 15 of Lots 10 and 15 in Block 3, &c., in United States Bank Addition, dated Aug. 16; consideration, $900.

Lot 31, in Adams' Addition in s e ¼ Sec. 12, 39, 13, dated May 9; consideration, $350.

North Clark st, n of and near Chicago av, e f, 25x150 ft, dated Aug. 21; consideration, $7,600.

Halsted st, s of Thirty-first st, 25 ft to alley, dated Dec. 4, 1871; consideration, $800.

Wallace st, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated Aug. 14; consideration, $650.

Lot 9 in Campbell's s ½ Lots 15 and 18, of s e ¼ Block 5, in Rockwell's Addition, dated Aug. 23; consideration, $1,200.

Lincoln st, 56 ft n of Lee av, w f, 25x73 ft, dated June 26; consideration, $750.

Hanover st, n e corner of Kossuth st, w f, 25x90 ft, dated Aug. 5; consideration, $1,600.

Lot 89, in Block 43, Sec 33, 40, 14, dated June 4; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 15 and 16 of Lots 153 and 154, in Butterfield's Addition, with buildings, dated Aug. 21; consideration, $1,200.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 13 and 14 of s ½ Lot 8 in Hubbard's Subdivision of s ½ s w ¼, Sec 2, 38, 14, dated Aug. 23; consideration, $20,000.

Lot 10, in Block 14, of Adam Smith's s w ¼, Sec 36, 39, 13, dated May 1; consideration, $350.

21 lots in same Subdivision, dated June 11; consideration, $7 800.

Lots 29, 30 and 32 to 34 in Block 1, and Lots in Block 3 in Rosedale, dated Aug. 26; consideration, $600.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 26.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the last forty-eight hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	1,995	6 172	2,098	3 678
Wheat, bu	189,615	108 080	243,058	117,355
Corn, bu	397,615	254 088	236,243	167 949
Oats, bu	66,780	111,997	22,260	140,051
Rye, bu	2,589	23 276	2,339	37,451
Barley, bu	9,690	33,490	3 200	24,040
Grass seed, lbs	102 770	221,566	128,794	233,024
Flax seed, lbs	126,150	505,700	80,800	
Broom corn, lbs	12 880	61,310	1,500	14,640
Cured meats, lbs	22,350	3,850	160,156	852 279
Beef, brls			150	150
Pork, brls	855			130
Lard, lbs	4 560	9,490	180,500	28 690
Tallow, lbs	11,970	5,830	34 500	2,250
Butter, lbs	53,840	52 340	40,680	102 023
Live hogs, No	4,432	1,150	6,147	1,595
Cattle, No	761	1 228	853	1,753
Sheep, No	104	272		388
Hides, lbs	70,270	46,420	123,020	36,350
Highwines, brls	134	451	579	500
Wool, lbs	200 384	42 380	197,900	94,770
Potatoes, bu	890	2,099		
Lumber, m	4,177	4,473	1,856	2,904
Shingles, m	1,730	8,720	1,796	1,716
Lath, m	149	474	198	408
Salt, brls	12,000	9 060	4,156	1,434

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 19,053 bu wheat; 2,377 bu corn; 8,522 bu oats; 678 bu rye; 415 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 517 cars wheat; 1,077 cars and 118,900 bu corn; 113 cars and 5,000 bu oats; 6 cars rye; 31 cars barley. Total (1,744 cars) 762,550 bu.

The following shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped out from this city during the past week:

Shipped	Flour, brl.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
By rail	10,509	61,015	84,900	120,687	12,987
By canal	......	15,419	......	......	......
To Buffalo	2,965	356,916	976,325	15,330	5,899
To Erie	......	......	......	......	......
To Oswego	......	......	91,418	......	......
To Huron	410	......	134,687	12,020	......
To other U S pt	428	......	2,365	22,106	......
To Montreal	......	......	46,910	......	......
To Colborne	......	20,482	50,632	......	......
To Kingston	......	40,479	......	......	......
To Goderich	......	......	34,181	......	......
To Other C pts	......	......	71,417	......	......
Total	14,672	484 311	1,392,114	170,303	18,886

Also 7,900 bu rye by rail, and 12,901 bu by lake.

THE WHEAT CORNER—ANOTHER PHASE.

The Board of Trade, as a corporate body, was considerably agitated again to-day over a proposition, made in regular form to the Board of Directors, to expel John B. Lyon & Co. from the Board. Charges were preferred by a prominent and well-known firm, on the ground that Lyon & Co. had failed to make good their contracts. At the present writing (6 p. m) the case had not reached a final conclusion, and, as the meetings of the Directors are of the secret order, there is no means of ascertaining just what position that august body occupies in the premises. In the interim, the reported action of the parties bringing the charge having become generally known, there was a great deal of discussion among operators on the subject, and while it is true that Mr. Lyon has many friends, it is equally true that he has many enemies.

Notwithstanding corners are not new things in Chicago, the corner on wheat which so recently collapsed bids fair to symbolize the straw that broke the camel's back. As a "cornerist," Mr. Lyon has been both a success and a failure. Scarcely a corner has been in operation in Chicago within the last few years, but that Mr. Lyon had a larger or smaller interest therein. He has bled the shorts freely on several occasions, and now is bleeding himself. Corners are disreputable and detrimental to honest commercial principles, and it will be a grand step for the commercial interests of Chicago to do away with this worst of all species of gambling. To be sure corners enable those producers who sell their grain at the fictitious prices, and get their money, to realize a better figure than would be the case if there were no corner. But where one is benefited at least twenty lose money. Our home speculator, generally speaking, is a sort of butterfly, and it makes but little difference to the commercial world whether his wings be bright or blackened. When one of the smaller class of operators drops out, another is always ready to drop in. But there are those on the Board of Trade who want to do a legitimate business, and they frequently get caught mercilessly corners unintentionally and unawares. Mr. Lyon is as those the public sympathize. ... lators and must be credited to uphold our ... shipped out more grain from this market during the present season than any other individual or firm, so that while it may, in one sense, be a fortunate thing that Mr. Lyon has failed, in another sense his failure is somewhat of a calamity, and had he failed in any legitimate undertaking he would have commanded a great deal of sympathy. Mr. Lyon has violated a rule of the Board of Trade by not fulfilling his contracts. He is incapable of filling his contracts, for the very cogent reason he is not the possessor of $800,000. He can pay $200,000, and will, if his creditors agree to accept the same; otherwise he will rely on his lawyers to extricate him from the meshes. He claims that he is morally bound to pay every dollar of his indebtedness, but he does not admit that the law so denominates. Many of his creditors are holding out for 100 cents on the dollar, and, before the matter is settled, endless litigation is promised. The whole proceeding is not without precedent, as many equally prominent men as Mr. Lyon can testify.

THE MARKETS.

There was only a moderate business transacted in the grain markets to-day, and prices were easier on corn, oats, and barley, and a fraction higher on wheat and rye. Shippers were on the different markets, and were rather anxious to operate, but vessels were reported scarce, and agents asked higher rates, which tended to check the outward movement. Provisions were inactive.

Groceries were in light demand only, and values were without material change. The leading staples were quoted firm, while side goods were generally steady as previously quoted. Dry goods are moving more freely, but the change is not so pronounced as to sensibly affect prices, which, with a few unimportant exceptions, remain steady. There was a moderate inquiry for butter and cheese at about the prices current on the closing days of last week. Coal was fairly active and firm at $9.50 for Lackawanna; $9.00 for Erie, and $8.00 for Hocking. The fish trade was quiet, and prices ruled steady and unchanged. Dried fruits met with a better demand, and were quoted firmer. Hay was weak and declining, the receipts of new exhibiting a steady increase. Hides, leather, and oils were unchanged.

A large demand existed for lumber at the yards, and with the exception of a slight advance on common and medium descriptions, prices remain unchanged. The stocks are ample. No new features were developed in the markets for metals, tinners' stock, and iron, a very satisfactory business being done in each. Nails sold to a large extent at $6.00 rates. Naval stores were dull, but steady. Building materials ruled active and firm. The markets for cooperage, broom corn, and beans were quiet, and prices were easy. Wool was moderately active and firm. Railroad freights were steady.

Highwines were active and stronger, without quotable alteration in prices. Sales were 100 brls, iron bound, at 89c; 350 brls do at 89½c; 50 brls do at 90c. At the close there were buyers at 89½c.

Lake freights were moderately active and a shade firmer, holders succeeding in forcing an advance of 1-4c, in consequence of light offerings. A total of 8 charters were reported, which will carry out 195,000 bu of wheat, and 35,000 bu of corn. The market closed firm at 12a12 1 2c for wheat, and 11a11 1-2c for corn, and 7a7 1-2c for oats, to Buffalo. Through rates to Boston and Portland, 26c on corn; to Oswego, 15c on corn; to Kingston, 19c on corn.

Provisions were inactive, and prices little better than nominal, very little product being on sale or wanted. Mess pork could have been had at $14 87 1 2 spot, or seller August or September, and it is quite probable that a straight bid of $14.75 might have unearthed a seller. Lard was quoted unchanged, and meats were firmly held, as the supply is limited. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller the month, $14 75a14.87 1-2; do seller September $14.75; do seller October, $13 00a13.50; do seller December, $12.00a12.25; do seller the year, $12.00. Lard, cash or seller the month, 8 1-2c; do seller the year, nominal at 8 1-4c; summer lard, 8 1-4c; dry salted shoulders, 6 7 8a7c; do rough sides, 9c; do short ribs, 9 1-4a9 3 8c; sweet pickled hams, 13 1 2a14 1-2c. Bacon, clear sides, 11c; do breakfast, 11a12c; and do ham, 14a16c. all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess do, $10 00; beef hams, $31.00a32 00. City tallow, 8a8 1 2c. Sales were reported of 100 tcs summer lard at 8 1-4c.

The following were the receipts and shipments of provisions for the week and since Oct. 28, as compared with the same time last year:

RECEIVED.

	For week.	Since Oct. 28, 1871.	Same time 1870-71.
Beef, brls	35	47,447	28,199
Pork, brls	1,229	151 602	68,287
Cut Meats, lbs	282 170	30,361,438	11,217,732
Lard, lbs	43,670	21,868,940	13,992,969

SHIPPED.

	For week.	Since Oct. 28, 1871.	Same time 1870-71.
Beef, brls	561	68,982	65,432
Pork, brls	367	112 752	136,447
Cut Meats, lbs	1,346,273	217 478 917	112,482,131
Lard, lbs	201 460	79,960,678	40,082,332

In the receipts of meats, it is understood that one of the leading roads includes carcass beef in its report. The shipments of meats and lard are understood to be gross weight.

Flour was quiet at nominally unchanged prices. The trade is mainly of small lots to the retail trade, shippers being out of the market for the time being. The supply is fair, and now that the raw material is down to a legitimate level, we may anticipate an increase. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras (new wheat) at $9.00; 40 brls do (St. Louis A. A. A. A) at $9.00; 200 brls do, on p. t; 100 brls do (Bran Seconds) at $6.25; 50 brls spring extras at $7.87 1 2; 200 brls do at $6 62 1 2; 50 brls do at $6 50; 75 brls do at $6 25. Total, 765 brls. Also, 40 tons bran, on through cars, at $12.50; 30 tons do at $12 00, o. t.

Wheat, in the general aggregate, was quiet, though about all the car-lots offering were sold at prices 1-2a3-4c better than those current on Saturday, and the market may be quoted firm. Shippers' purchases were fair, while the speculative element were dealing quite freely in September, with little disposition to touch the other options. Receipts show another improvement, 517 cars being in for to-morrow, and there is every prospect that the supply will be equal to the demand henceforward. Several of the more prominent dealers are out of the market for the present, having been caught in the recent collapse and not yet recovered from the effect thereof, which gives the smaller fish more freedom, as they do not fear each other. During the greater part of the session the market was strong with an advancing tendency, under favorable advices from New York. Opening sales were at $1.12½ for September, advanced to $1.14, and closed at $1.13 1 8. Seller the month was dull at 1 4a1-2c below September. Car lots of strictly fresh sold freely at $1.13 1-2a$1.14, and round lots at $1.13 1 2, closing at $1.13 the best bid. Seller October dull at $1.14 1-4a1.14 1 2, and the year firm at $1.12a1.13, closing at $1.12 1-2. The lower grades were again in good demand and higher. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 1 at $1 20; 8,400 bu No. 2 at $1.14; 18,400 bu do at $1.13 3-4; 107,800 bu do at $1.13 1-2; 3,800 bu do at $1 05 1-2; 5,000 bu do at $1.05; 10 800 bu do at $1.04 1-2; 200 bu do at $1.04; 1,200 bu do at $1 03; 800 bu do rejected at 91c; 800 bu do at 90 1-2c; 1,600 bu do at 90c; 800 bu no grade at 75c. Total, 163,600 bu.

Corn was quiet and 3 8a1 2c per bushel lower, under large offerings and a scarcity of buyers, though New York was quoted active and strong, and shippers wanted to buy, but were deterred by the advance in lake freights. Speculators were not anxious to operate, and transactions were by no means numerous. September opened at 38 3 4a38 7-8c, and closed at 38 1-2c. Seller the month opened at 38 1 4c, and closed at 38c. Seller the last half of September ruled steady at 39 1.4c, and all October at 39 3 4c. Cash sales were reported of 4 000 bu No. 1 corn at 39c; 400 bu do at 38 3 4c; 72,400 bu No. 2 do at 38 1-4c; 3,000 bu do at 38c; 6 800 bu rejected at 35 1-4c; 24,800 bu do at 35c; 400 bu no grade at 32 1-2c; 400 bu do at 31 1-2c in store. Total 111,000 bu.

Oats were in fair request, and the market was moderately active, steady and firm at a small decline from Saturday's figures. The scare of Saturday vanished to-day, hence the drop. Seller August opened at 26c, and closed at 27 5-8a27 3 4c. September steady at 26a26 1-4c, and October at 26c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 28 1 4c; 800 bu do at 28 1-2c; 11 600 bu do at 28c; 3,200 bu do at 27 3-4c; 5,300 bu rejected at 21 1-2c; ... bu do at 21c; 3,000 bu do at 20 1-2c; 400 bu no grade at 16c. Total, 22,600 bu.

Rye was steady and firm at 1-4c advance, with sales of No. 2 at 54 1 2c, and rejected at ... Cash sales were 1,200 bu No. 2, at 54 1-2c; ... bu rejected, at 43c. Total, 2,000 bu.

Barley was in good request but the offerings were of a liberal character, and we note a decline of 1-2c,—closing at 63c for No. 2. Seller September sold at 63c, and closed ... Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2, at 63c; 800 bu No. 3, at 48c; 800 bu rejected, at 30c. Total, 2,800 bu.

EXTRACTS.

From the New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* of Aug. 26, we clip the following:

There were on the 10th inst. in transit for the United Kingdom, exclusive of steamer shipments from America and sail and steamer shipments from the Baltic, 194 cargoes of wheat and 83 cargoes of maize, against 385 cargoes of wheat and 136 cargoes of maize at the corresponding date in 1871, and 278 cargoes of wheat and 249 cargoes of maize at the corresponding date in 1870.

The clearances for Europe from the ports of New York, Boston, Montreal, Philadelphia and Baltimore, aggregated, were, for the week, 134,... bu wheat, and 666,122 bu maize, and for the last four weeks, wheat, 1,078,153 bu; maize, 2,... bu.

The receipts on wheat and flour at lake ports have been moderately increased, mostly by the receipts of winter wheat at Detroit, Toledo, and Cleveland.

The imports of maize into the United Kingdom for the week ended August 3, 1872, were 2,362,978 and since September 1, 1871, 37,680,126 bu. The maximum ... has been for the last six years, 35,328,236 bu in 1869 and the minimum, 17,080 858 bu in 1867.

The stock of wheat and maize in London and Gloucester, Aug. 1, 1872, given herein, does not vary very much from that of corresponding date in previous years.

Returns from 90 French provincial markets held during the week ended Aug. 3, 1872, there was an advance in 8, firm in 3, without variation in 15, calm in 28, declined in 41.

The stock of wheat in Marseilles in docks, entrepots, and railway depots, Aug. 3 1872, 110,196 metrical quintals of 221 lbs avoirdupois each, equal to 405 631 bu of 60 lbs each. The arrival of wheat in Marseilles from July 1 to Aug. 3, inclusive, 1872, were 316,600 metrical quintals, equal to 1,165,143 bu of 60 lbs each.

The farmers' deliveries of home grown wheat in the 150 towns in England and Wales for the week ended Aug. 3, 1872, were 32,601 qrs. at an average price of ...; corresponding week ... qr., against 27,732 qrs. for the ...; and against an average, at an average price of ... for the last five years of the corresponding weeks ..., an average price of 56s 4d. per qr. 47,765 qrs. at ...

The imports of flour and grain into the United Kingdom for the week ended Aug. 3, 1872, were: Flour, 78,097 cwts; wheat, 1,183,224 cwts; corn, 1,181 489 cwts; oats, 303,271 cwts; barley, 163,855 cwts; rye, 109 cwts; peas, 18,709 cwts; beans, 23,072 cwts. Total, 2,948,824 cwts.

The foreign exports of flour and grain from the United Kingdom for the week ended Aug. 3, were: Flour, 1,163 cwts; wheat, 3,474 cwts; corn, 800 cwts; oats, 237 cwts; barley, 141 cwts; peas, 210 cwts.

The approximate supply for the week ended Aug. 3, 1872, comprising the farmers' deliveries, plus the imports, minus the exports, was equal to 416,471 qrs. against an approximately estimated weekly consumption of 490,000 qrs.

The imports of foreign cereals into London for the week ended Aug. 3, 1872, were: Flour, 7,044 brls, and 35,889 sacks; wheat, 56,850 qrs; maize, 66,065 qrs; oats, 62,633 qrs; barley, 7,742 qrs; peas, 1 050 qrs; beans, 65 qrs.

The visible supply of grain, including stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, by rail and New York canals was, Aug. 17, 1872:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	77,855	1,891,548	2,256,871	52 924
Albany	7,400	26,000	106 900	44,500
Buffalo	219,026	1,492,297	170,218	17,300
Chicago	738,397	2,416,098	330 931	109,180
Milwaukee	145,000	264,000	292,000	......
Duluth	20,400	......	......	......
Toledo	134,704	673,878	218,839	10,096
Detroit	119,816	15,000	42,370	2,477
*Oswego	25,000	30,000	15,000	......
St. Louis	51,910	413,871	122,870	6 615
Boston	5 549	289 511	206 610	26 335
Toronto	2,523	2,725	12,819	15,925
Montreal	129,863	475,782	121,804	13,800
*Philadelphia	30,000	115,000	40,000	3,000
*Baltimore	15,000	115,000	30,000	......
Rail shipments	165,426	111,744	233 280	26,838
Lake shipments	370,126	2,661,997	275,095	......
Amount afloat on N. Y. canals	247,364	2,510,819	418,654	......
Total	2 631,894	12,879,180	5,077,325	340,371
Total Aug. 10, '72	2,127,921	11,962,069	5,127,167	283,793
Total Aug. 3, '72	2,475,981	12,040,925	5,271,380	322,585
Total, July 27, '72	3,061,998	11,456,893	5,190,705	268,008
Total July 20, '72	3,929,604	12,113,566	6,018,444	250,532
Total Aug. 19, '71	4,860,097	7,840,664	1,862,870	364,109

*Estimated.

LATER.

In the afternoon the markets were quiet, and prices nominally unchanged. Sales were: 5,000 bu No. 2 wheat, cash, at $1.13; 45,000 bu seller September at $1 13 1-8; 5,000 bu seller October at $1.13 5-8; 10,000 bu seller the year at $1.12 1-4; 10,000 bu do at $1.12; 5,000 bu do at $1.12 1 8; 20,000 bu corn, cash, at 37 7-8c; 15,000 bu do, seller September, at 38 1-2c; 5,000 bu do, seller the last half of September, at 39c.

The closing prices were:

	Bid.	Offered.
Wheat, cash	$1.13	$1.13½
Wheat, seller August	......	1.13¼
Wheat, seller September	1.13	1.13¼
Wheat, seller October	1.13½	1.13¾
Wheat, seller the year	1.12	1.12¼
Corn, cash	37⅞	......
Corn, seller the month	......	37⅞
Corn, seller September	38½	38⅝
Corn, seller last half September	39	......
Corn, seller October	39⅝	39¾
Oats, cash	......	......
Oats, seller August	27½	......
Oats, seller September	......	26
Oats, seller October	......	26
Oats, seller the year	26½	......
Mess pork, cash	......	15.00
Mess pork, seller August	......	14.85
Mess pork, seller September	......	14.85
Mess pork, seller December	......	12.25
Mess pork, seller the year	......	12.25
Mess pork, seller January	......	......

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY, Aug 26.

BUTTER—Only a light amount of trading was done in this staple to-day. There was the usual inquiry for choice table grades, but aside from this there was no considerable movement. Prices were unchanged, ruling firm for choice, and steady for other descriptions. We quote: Strictly choice dairy at 21@24c; fair to good grades, 14@18c; inferior to common, 7@12c.

BAGGING—The activity that for the past fortnight has characterized the market for grain bags continues unabated, and a firm feeling prevails. There was a moderate inquiry for gunnies and burlaps at former prices. We quote: Stark, 39½c; Grahampton, 39c; Ludlow, 36c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 34c; Royal River, 36c; burlap bags, 21@23c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 65@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The inquiry was small, and prices favored purchasers. We quote: Stucco, $2 75@2 90; New York stucco, casting, $3 75@4.00; superfine do, $4 00@4 50; Rosendale cement, $3 00@3.25; Utica cement, $2.00@2 10 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00@2 10; Akron cement, $2 00@2 10; marble dust, $3 50; lime, in bulk, 90c@$1.25; lime, brls, $1 25@1.50; white sand, per brl, $3 00@3 15; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40 00@90.00; building brick, $9.00@12 00; fire clay, per brl, $4 00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 35 and 30 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
11x14 to 12x18	$ 7 50	$13 00
14x16 to 16x20	8 40	15 00
14x22 to 16x24	8 75	16 00
15x22 to 18x30	8 25	16 50
20x28 to 24x30	9 50	17 50
26x28 to 24x36	10 25	19 50
26x34 to 26x40	11 00	20 50
28x38 to 28x44	18 00	21 50
28x46 to 30x48	15 00	24 50
28x50 to 32x52	......	25 50
32x54 to 34x56	......	27 50
34x58 to 34x60	......	30 00
36x60 to 40x60	......	32 00

BROOM CORN—Was in meagre request at former quotations: $40.00@80.00 per ton for fair; prime, $75.00@120.00 per ton, and brush, $100.00@150 00.

BEANS—No new features were developed in this market to-day. Trade was dull, and prices were easy, as follows: $2.25@2 50 for fair to choice premium, and $2.50@2 75 for navy.

CHEESE—This staple was in good demand, and was firmly held at the advanced prices established at the close of last week. We repeat our list, as follows: New York factory, 13@13½c; Ohio factory, 10@12½c; Western factory, 10@12½c.

COAL—Remains firm at the annexed quotations: Lehigh, lump, $11.00; Lehigh prepared, $10.00; Lackawanna, $9.50; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9 00; Blossburg, $9.00; Cherry Mine, $8 50; Indiana block, $6.00; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Minonk, $6 50; Wilmington, $6 00.

COOPERAGE—Trade was quiet and prices favored buyers. Following are the quotations now current: Pork barrels, $1.30@1 45; lard tierces, $1 70@1 80; whiskey barrels, $2 00@2 25; flour barrels, 45@50c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9 00; circle flour headings, 7@8c ₱ set; flour hoop poles, $12.50@15.00 ₱ m; pork and tierce poles, $25 00@30 00 ₱ m; whiskey barrel staves, $25.00@27 00 ₱ m.

FISH—Trade was only moderately active today, and values are steady and unchanged. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $4.85@5 00; No. 2, $4 70@4.80; No. 1 trout, $4 50@4 75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9 60@9 25; No. 1 bay, $8.00@8.25; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6.25@6 50; No. 1 shore kits, $1.70@1 80; bank codfish, $6.50@6.75; George's codfish, $6 50@6 75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 33@38c; California salmon, half brls, $10 00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—The dried fruit trade continues to improve, and prices are generally firm. Stocks are now fair, and our dealers are enabled to fill orders promptly. We quote as follows: Dates, 8@9c; figs, drums, 14@15c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes, new, 9@9½c; French do, 11@11½c; raisins, $2.55@2 65; blackberries, 11@12c; raspberries, 34@35c; pitted cherries, 28@29c; peaches, pared, 20@21c; peaches, halves, 7½@8c; do, quarters, 7@7½c; Zante currants, 7½@8c; apples, Southern, 6@7½c; do Western, 7@7½c; Michigan, 9@10c.

GREEN FRUITS—There is quite a good inquiry for everything under this head, and prices are better. Sales: Apples—40 brls poor at $1 50; 40 brls soft Maiden Blush at $1.60; 175 brls choice common varieties at $2.25@2 50. Peaches—450 baskets small at 25@30c; 270 fair at 30c; 60 at 37½c; 472 at 40c; 800 good at 50c; 150 at 45c; 175 choice Crawfords at 75c; 50 fancy at $1.00; 50 boxes ... at 40c; 600 good (fre.) at 50@55c; 100 choice at 60c; 190 choice Crawfords at 65@75c. Grapes—30 cases (25 lb) at $2 75@3 00; 10 cases (24 lb) at $1 00; 750 lb at $0.10c per lb. Pears—50 baskets good Bartletts at 75@80c; 20 boxes common at 40@50c; 40 really choice at $1.00@1.25; 5 brls good at $7.00; Berries—Receipts light. Sales: 5 cases blackberries at $1.00; 20 cases at $1 50.

GROCERIES—Prices were without important change. The general trade was quiet, the inquiry being mainly in the shape of small orders to supply immediate wants. We quote:

BI-CARB SODA—7@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O G Java, 25@26c; Java No. 2, 23½@24c; choice Rio, 22½@23½c; prime do, 22½@22½c; good do, 21½@21½c; common do. 20@21c; Singapore, 22½@23½c; Costa Rica, 22½@23½c; Maracaibo, 22½@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7½@8½c; Carolina, 9½@11½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13½@14c; crushed and powdered, 12½@12½c; granulated, 12½@12½c; A, standard, 11½@11¾c; do No. 2, 11½c; B, 11½@11¼c; extra C, 11½@11¼c; C 11@11½c; yellow C, 10½@11c; choice brown, 10½@11½c; prime do, 10½@10½c; fair do, 9½@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 9@9½c; fair do 8½@9c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1 25@1 30; silver drips extra fine, 70@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 40@50c; extra do, 60@65; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1 30.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@8½c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; white Lily, 6½@6½c; Waite Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 5@5½c; Avon Imperial, 6½@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6½@7½c; common, 5@6½c.

HAY—The receipts of prime old hay continue meagre, but there is a steady increasing supply of new, and the market is working easier. There was no quotable change to-day, but there are indications of an early decline. The following are the wholesale prices paid by dealers: On Track—Old timothy, beater pressed, $17.50@19.00; do loose pressed, $15 00@16 00; old prairie, pressed, $10.00@11 00. New timothy, beater pressed, $15.00@16 00; do loose pressed, $13 00@14 00; new prairie, beater pressed, $9.00@10.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $14 00@16 00; prairie, loose, $9 00@11 00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1 50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were steady and firm at the following range of prices: Green butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11½c; do light, 12½c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 21c; deacons, 50@55c; damaged, 8½c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—Trade was only fairly active at the appended range of prices:

Horse-shoe iron	5 5 10@	70
Bar iron	5 3-10@	5 3-10 rates
Heavy band	5 7 10@	5 9-10 rates
Light band	5 7 10@	5 9-10 rates
Hoop	6 5 10@	6 6-10 rates
Oval	5 7 10@	5 9-10 rates
Round and square	5 5 10@	5 9-10 rates
Half oval and half round	4 9 10@	5 2-10 rates
Russian iron, perfect	22	
Russian iron, No 1, stained	21	
Sheet iron	6½@	7 rates
Norway nail-rods	11 @	9½ rates
German plow steel	11 @	13½ rates
Bessemer plow steel	11½@	13½ rates
Spring and tire steel	11 @	12 rates

LEATHER—Under this head no changes were noted. A fairly active movement was witnessed, both in domestic and foreign descriptions, and prices were uniformly firm. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@	40
Country harness	35@	37
Line, city, ₱ lb	40@	43
Kip, ₱ lb	60@	1.10
Kip veals	90@	1.15
City upper, No. 1, ₱ ft	27@	29
City upper, No. 2, ₱ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	23@	25
Collar, ₱ ft	19@	22
Calf, city	1.20@	1 40
Rough country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, light	35@	37
Rough upper, dark, heavy	32@	34
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@	36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	34@	35
"B A" sole	33@	34

OAK.

Calf	$ 1 25@	1 45
Kip, No. 1, medium	70@	1 00
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@	80
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60 00@	80 00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1 80@	2 25
French calf, 28 to 36 lbs	1.70@	2 20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.75@	2 00
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1 50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The leading articles were in good inquiry, and quotations ruled steady as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16 50; do. 12x12, $17 00; do. 14x20, $17 50; do, roofing, IC, $16.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 47c; small, 48c; bar, 49c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; less quantity, 12½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½ rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 43c; tinned copper, 45c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 4, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; fair bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c; bdls, 8c net.

NAVAL STORES—The demand was small at the following range of prices:

Manilla rope, ₱ lb	$ 19 @	21
Sisal rope, ₱ lb	17 @	19
Hemp sash cord, ₱ lb	21 @	23
Marline, per lb	21 @	23
Tarred rope, ₱ lb	20 @	23
Oakum, ₱ bale	5.00	@6.50
Pitch, per brl	6 50	@7.25
Tar, ₱ brl	6.00	@6.50

NAILS—There was a good demand at $6 00 rates. We quote: 10d to 60d per keg, $6.00; 8d do, $6.25; 6d do, $6 50; 4d do, $6.75; 3d do, $7 50; 3d fine, $8.75; 2d do, $8.75; clinch, $8 25; 12½c discount ₱ keg on large orders to the trade.

POULTRY—The supply was large, and prices favored buyers: Spring chickens, $2 00@2.75; old at $4.00; turkeys at 12@13c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—Trade continues dull, at the annexed range of prices: New at $1.00@1.40 ₱ brl, and 30@40c ₱ bu.

OILS—This market was again dull, with neither the local nor outside demand being very considerable, and a rather easier feeling seemed to pervade the market. There was, however, no quotable change in any description, and we repeat our list, as follows: Carbon, 23½c; extra winter lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 90c; do. boiled, 95c; whale, 90c; sperm, $1.00@2.10; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1 10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 61@62c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Only a limited amount of trading was done in this class of goods. Prices were quoted steady, as follows:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	13 50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4 50
English Ven red	4.50
English orange mineral	15.00@16 00
English red lead	11.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@ 4 25
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½
In bladders	4

SALT—The general features of this market remain unchanged. Trade was active, and quotations ruled unchanged: Saginaw, fine, $2.00; Onondaga, fine, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.00; dairy, without bags, $3.00; do, with bags, $3.75; Ashton dairy, per bag, $4.75.

SEEDS—Following are the prices now ruling: Timothy at $2 90@3.00 for good; $3.00@3.15 for prime; clover, $5 95@6 00.

TEAS—Were steady at annexed quotations: Young hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.10@1.20; superfine to fine old hyson, 80c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1 05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@1 00; choice to extra, $1.10@1.25; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1 05; fair to good do, 60@70c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 80@95c.

TOBACCO—Remains firm. We quote:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

VEGETABLES—Slow. Sales: Corn—700 doz fresh at 4@6c per doz. Watermelons—1,000 choice at $15.00@18.00 per 100. Muskmelons—400 small at $8 00 per 100.

WOOD—The wood market continues fairly active and firm at unchanged prices: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, 11.50@12 00; slabs, $6 50@7 00, delivered.

WOOL—There was a better demand and quotations were firmer. We quote:

Tub, choice, extra	65@68c
Tub, common	60@65c
Fleece, XX, good condition, light	55@58c
Fleece, XX, bad condition, heavy	40@45c
Fleece, X, good condition, light	50@55c
Fleece, X, bad condition, heavy	40@45c
Fleece, medium, good condition, light	55@57c
Fleece, coarse, light, and clean	50@55c
Fleece, coarse, light, and dingy	42@48c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	33@35c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse	40@45c
Super, pulled	40@45c
Extra, pulled	50@55c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 26.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday 2,261 head. There was a little more life in the cattle trade than on the closing days of last week,—the result of light receipts and a better quality of stock,—but there was no visible improvement in prices, the market ruling weak for all descriptions below choice. Local as well as outside buyers were in liberal attendance, and operated on a liberal scale, at $4 50@5.25 for common to medium steers, averaging from 1,050 to 1,250 lbs; at $5 50@5 75 for good steers, averaging from 1,100 to 1,350 lbs, and at $6 00@6.25 for choice steers, averaging from 1,300 to 1,400 lbs. The market closed quiet.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6 50@6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,150 to 1,400 lbs	5 85@6 35
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5 55@5.75
Medium Grades—Steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4 75@5.25
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3 25@4.25
Stock cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4 40
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2 00@2 75
Texas Cattle—Through droves	1.75@2 75
Texas Cattle—Northern wintered	3.25@4 50

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.
50 butcher's stock	1,018	4.0[illegible]
21 stockers	799	3 8[illegible]
14 stockers	1,163	4.20
16 stockers	940	3 75
15 stockers	947	4 00
103 choice steers	1,309	5.80
48 choice steers	1,303	6 25
33 choice steers	1,330	6 25
12 choice steers	1,308	6 25
18 fair steers	1,060	5 25
34 choice steers	1,129	5 90
23 Texas cattle	1,093	3.00
18 Texas cattle	846	3.00
45 Texas cattle	878	2 60
97 Texas cattle	797	2.50
25 Texas cattle	1,233	3 00
84 choice steers	1,365	6 12½
20 cows	945	3 00
21 choice steers	1,345	6 25
21 cows	934	2.60
36 choice steers	1,130	5.85
47 medium steers	1,072	5 15
31 oxen	1,276	4.25

HOGS—Received since Saturday, 3 102. The demand for this class of stock was only moderately active, but the light receipts stimulated holders, and they were firm in their views at full Saturday's prices, or at $4.40@4 70 for common to choice heavy, and at $4.60@4 85 for common to choice light, at which range the pens were pretty well cleared. The market closed steady.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
63	229	$4 85	51	219	$4 85	61	233	$4.75
63	250	4.75	50	260	4 75	62	243	4.65
63	162	4.60	57	233	4.75	61	272	4 50
82	284	4.60	56	198	4.75	47	322	4 50
30	290	4.60	52	276	4 65	42	280	4 50
61	314	4.70	51	207	4 65	46	223	4 60
107	222	4.75	61	188	4 80	54	285	4.70
68	223	4.75	53	187	4 80	46	218	4 75
174	211	4 85	69	198	4 80	168	198	4 80
45	187	4.88	45	188	4.70	158	219	4 75
52	213	4.65						

SHEEP—Only 289 arrived, and, in the absence of a sufficient number of sales to establish quotations, values must be considered nominally unchanged.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 26.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the forty-eight hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	4 177	1 856
Shingles, m	1,730	1,796
Lath, pieces, m	149	196

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the corresponding period in 1871:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	4 463	28 707
Shingles, m	8,720	1,736
Lath, pieces, m	474	408

The following were the receipts and shipments from Jan. 1, 1872, to Aug. 27:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	720,552	242,232
Shingles, m	341,839	560,450
Lath, pieces, m	70 142	30,535

Following were the receipts and shipments for the week ending Aug. 27:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	36,747	12,190
Shingles, m	12,770	8,916
Lath, pieces, m	2,965	1,274

CARGOES—The demand was active and the prevailing feeling was one of firmness. The arrivals were moderately large. A sawed shingles were in good inquiry and firm. Lath and pickets were dull.

The Albany *Argus*, of Saturday, says:

Lumber continues to come in freely, and, although the stock on hand is not large for the time of year, yet the assortment of all kinds is very good.

Nearly all the lumber now coming in is of this year's sawing, and the supply of seasoned pine is very small. Prices are held firmly, as an advance, and that soon, is confidently anticipated. The mills both in Michigan and Canada are poorly supplied with logs, and many of them have stopped running, while others are running slowly. The consequence is an advance of prices there. Both lake and canal freights are higher, and it is not probable that they will be much less for the balance of the season. From these causes the cost of lumber here is increased from $2 00@3.00 per m feet.

Some large sales have been made of lumber to be delivered during the season, and there, with the ordinary transactions, have made sales of the week larger than usual. The certainty of an advance soon will induce large sales for the next three or four weeks.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to Aug 15, in the years named, were:

	Board and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, m.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1866	187,728,588	12,815	49,800	21,156 064
1867	180 684,428	14,010	......	10,626,620
1868	233,176,468	26,034	60,450	19,131,206
1869	200,442,883	419	5,000	3,915,300
1870	227,632,775	10,346	......	10,420,000
1871	269 840,400	19,050	......	6,628,600
1872	177,863 200	5 885	......	466 400

Following are the prices current from the places named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ₱ m	$ 3.50@	3 75
Ludington, ₱ m		3.25
Pentwater, ₱ m		3.25
Muskegon, ₱ m		2 50
White Lake, ₱ m		2 75
Grand River, ₱ m		2 75
Saginaw, ₱ m	5.75@	6.00

WEST SHORE.

Horicon ...	
Railroad's Pier—wood, ₱ cord	3 50
Two Rivers—lumber	3 50
Ahnepee—wood, ₱ cord, ₱ m	3 50
Ahnepee—cedar posts	3 50
Ahnepee—railroad ties	.05
Ahnepee—shingles	.04½
Menominee ...	.05
Oconto	5.00@ 5.25

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill-run lumber	19 00@21 00
Good to choice strips and boards	16 00@18.00
Common strips and boards	14 50@15 50
Common mixed lumber	13 00@13 50
Joist and scantling	12 37½@12.75
Shingles	2.75@ 2.00
Lath	2.50@ 2.75
Pickets	10.00@11.00

Sales were:

Cargo schr Skidmore, from Pentwater, 60 m ft joist and scantling at ...; ... boards at $12.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr S. F. Gale, from Menominee, 180 m ft joist and scantling at $12.50. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr John F. Tracy, from White Lake, 70 m ft common boards and strips at $14.50. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo scow Laurel, from White Lake, 70 m ft coarse mixed at $12 50. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo barge Venus, from Ludington, 3,500 ft 3-inch joist at $20.00; 46,000 ft strips at $15.50; 18 050 ft boards at $13 50; 108,000 ft short scantling and joist at $12 50; 45 m lath at $2.75, mill-tally. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo scr ——, to arrive from Manistee, 110 m ft joist and scantling at $12.75, mill-tally. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo Two Charlies, from Grand Haven, 28,063 ft strips and 42,917 ft boards at $14 50; 19,490 ft joist and scantling at $12 50; 7,152 pickets at $9.00, mill-tally. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

Trade was active, and prices ruled firm as follows:

First and second clear	$50 00@55 00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	40 00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together	40.00@42 00
Common siding	20.00@21 00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37 00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	38 00
A stock boards	33.00@35 00
B stock boards	25.00@27 00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15 00
Dry fencing	16.00@18 00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18 00@28.00
Pickets, square	13 00@15.00
Pickets, flat	14 00@16 00
Clear posts, split	12.00@16 00
Cedar posts, round	12.00@15.00
Lath	3.50
Sawed shingles, No 1	1.15@ 2.50
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.25@ 3.50

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$30.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30 00@35 00
Whitewood (dry)	30.00@35.00
Black walnut	50.00@75 00
Whitewood, clear (green in cargo lots)	27 00
Whitewood, common	17 00
Hickory	25 00@30 00
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

Following are the prices now current:

A or star shingles	$3 00 @3 12½
No. 1 sawed shingles	1 50 @2.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED......Aug. 26.

Prop Favorite, Menominee, light.
Bark E. C. L., Menominee, 200 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Bark Monitor, Cleveland, 545 tons coal.
Schr Two Charlies, Grand Haven, 90 m lumber.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, 150 m lumber, 150 m lath.
Schr C N. Johnson, Menominee, 180 m lumber.
Schr William Jones, Wooley's Pier, 130 cds wood.
Schr Kitty Grant, White Lake, 75 m lumber.
Schr Hattie Fisher, McCarthy's Pier, 80 cds wood.
Schr Arrow, Holland, 65 cds bark.
Schr Black Hawk, Menominee, 120 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr C. Hibbard, Centerville, 125 cds wood.
Schr R. J. Skidmore, Pentwater, 110 m lumber.
Schr Stella, Packard's Pier, 65 m shingles.
Schr Warren, Muskegon, 75 m lumber, 45 m lath.
Schr Paulina, Muskegon, 125 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr S Strom, South Haven, 1,250 railroad ties.
Scow J. F. Prince, White Lake, 75 m lumber.
Scow Salina, White Lake, 100 m lumber.
Scow J. A Johnson, Saugatuck, 90 cds wood.
Scow M. R. Dunham, Mattison's Pier, 110 cds wood.
Scow South Haven, South Haven, 80 m timber, 50 cds bark.
Scow Milton, White Lake, 100 m lumber, 125 m lath.
Barge E. Williams, Menominee, 230 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Barge G. J. Bronson, Menominee, 230 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Barge Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, 220 m lumber.
Barge Sonora, Menominee, 260 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Barge Venice, Ludington, 180 m lumber.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 56 m staves, 5 brls pork, 13 bxs fish, and sundries.
Schr Clipper City, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr W. H. H. Willard, Amsterdam, 102 cds wood.
Schr Arctic, Muskegon, 170 m lumber.
Schr St. Paul, Oconto, 175 m lumber, 5 m lath.
Scow Wm. Morse, Port Clinton, 22 yds gravel.
Scow Mermaid, White River. 55 cds slabs.
Barge City of Erie, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.
Prop Oneida, Buffalo, 450 bars railroad iron, 50 tons pig iron, 401 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Schr Fashion, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Schr Arab, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Barge Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, 190 m lumber.
Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 12 bdls green hides, 22 bxs fish, and sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Sheboygan, 226 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Annie Young, Erie, 120 tons railroad iron, 50 kegs salt fish, and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 150 m lath, 200 m shingles, 50 cds wood, 10 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop City of Fremont, Port Huron, 150 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop Annie Laurie, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop City of New York, Bay City, 2,319 brls salt.
Prop Colorado, Buffalo, 1,126 bars railroad iron, and sundries.
Prop Java, Buffalo, 400 bars railroad iron, and sundries.
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, 166 m lumber.
Schr Groton, Cleveland, 750 tons coal.
Schr Hattie Earl, Saugatuck, 90 m lumber.
Sloop Irene, Saugatuck, 60 cds wood.
Bark Carrier, Manistee, 125 m lumber.
Schr Gem, Mack's Pier, 65 cords wood.
Schr Tricolor, Holland, 31 m pork barrel staves.
Schr Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.
Schr Pride, Muskegon, 65 m lumber.
Schr Imperial, Escanaba, 230 m lumber.
Schr Japan, Menominee, 160 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr Wm Smith, South Haven, 40 cords wood.
Schr Mariner, Centreville, 108 m lumber.
Schr Delos DeWolf, Racine, light.
Schr Davis Wells, Erie, ... tons coal.
Schr G. W. Wescott, Grand Haven, 90 m lumber.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, 185 m lumber.
Schr James D. Sawyer, Erie, 1,059 tons coal.
Schr Mary McVea, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr Westchester, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, 145 m lumber.
Scow Planet, Holland, 1,800 railroad ties, 350 telegraph poles, 30 cords wood.
Scow A. Frederick, Holland, 42 cords wood.
Scow L. Painter, South Haven, 45 m lumber, 45 cords bark.
Scow Laurel, White Lake, 68 m lumber.
Scow Flora, Saugatuck, 19 m lumber, 40 m lath, 7 m pickets.
Barge Mercury, Ludington, 180 m lumber.

CLEARED......Aug. 26.

Prop Oneida, Buffalo, 23,601 bu corn, 300 brls flour.
Schr Maderia, Kingston, 21,465 bu wheat.
Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 10 brls flour, and sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Java, Buffalo, 31,500 bu wheat.
Prop Roanoke, Buffalo, 32,000 bu wheat, 380 ... brls, 868 sks flax seed.
Prop City of Montgomery, Port Huron, 22,493 bu corn.
Prop Lowell, Port Huron, 14,000 bu corn.
Prop City of Detroit, Port Huron, 23,000 bu corn, 25 tcs lard.
Prop Nebraska, Buffalo, 45,000 bu corn, 3 bales broom corn, 768 green salted hides, 38 calf skins, and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 208 green hides, 10 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Schr American, Kingston, 18,309 bu wheat.
Schr W. O. Brown, Port Colborne, 18,933 bu wheat.
Schr T. M. Forest, Goderich, 10,745 bu corn.
Schr City of Chicago, Buffalo, 21 000 bu corn.
Barge Guiding Star, Port Huron, 27,017 bu corn.
Schr Republic, Kingston, 21,000 bu wheat.
Schr Imperial, Escanaba, 5 brls pork, 5 brls beef.
Schr Tri Color, Holland, 500 bu corn, 30 bu potatoes, and sundries.
Schr Black Hawk, Stony Creek, 1 500 bu oats.
Schr Champion, Buffalo, 38,000 bu corn.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, 75 bu potatoes, and sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries.
Schr Thomas S. Mott, Oswego, 21,000 bu corn.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Charters: To Sarnia—Props S. D. Caldwell and St. Albans, corn on through rates. To Buffalo—Prop Fountain City, wheat at 12½c; props Colorado and B. W. Blanchard, wheat at 26c to New York; schr Champion, corn (Saturday) at 11c. Total, 6—wheat, 3; capacity, 93,600 bu; corn, 3—capacity, 68,000 bu.

DETROIT, Aug. 25.—Vessels are scarce, and rates are strong. Grain freights to Oswego, 11@11½c for wheat.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 24.—Vessels are in good demand, but scarce, and rates rule firm at an advance of ½c from Yesterday's quotations. Carried at 11½c to Buffalo, 17½c to Oswego, and 18½c to Kingston for wheat.

BUFFALO, Aug. 23.—Rates firm. Charters reported as follows: Schr Montgomery, bark L. C. Woodruff, schrs Nettie Weaver and Sam Flint, and bark J Martin, coal, to Chicago, at $1 60 per ton, free; schr Skylark, coal, Erie to Chicago, $2.10 per ton to North Branch Rolling Mill.

Canada Canals.

The new Dominion Government, with a wisdom and foresight which can hardly fail to promote the highest results, is turning its financial prosperity to good account by projecting a series of public improvements on an extensive scale. It is not generally known that the St. Lawrence River above Montreal is not navigable, and that transportation is chiefly by means of canals. These canals were constructed at intervals to meet local wants, and are without uniformity of system. Vessels fully loaded passing through the Welland Canal must discharge part of their cargo, nearly one half, in order to go through the St. Lawrence canals to Montreal. It is intended to enlarge all the canals to a uniform size and depth, so that vessels of 1,000 tons can pass with full cargoes from the Upper Lakes to tide water.

This will be the nearest approach to direct trade between the lakes and Europe which has yet been attained, and opens up the prospect of a formidable competition between Montreal and New York. Comparatively few vessels will make the voyage from Chicago to Liverpool. It will rather be to the interest of shippers to forward grain to Montreal for reshipment by regular ocean vessels to Europe. The lengthy inland navigation, partly by rivers with strong currents and partly by canals, will be only favorable to steamers which it would scarcely be worth while to adapt to the exigencies of the ocean. The consequence is that Montreal is likely to become a great grain distributing port in the immediate future.

Miscellaneous Matters.

DETENTION.—The propeller Merchant and schooner Oliver Culver only detained people at Randolph and Lake street bridges, yesterday afternoon, about one hour.

NEW ... —Last evening, east ... menced on the new ... Work has commenced to be erected in the harbor at Erie. Its construction is to be pushed on as rapidly as possible.

NEARLY BURNED.—The steamer Lake Breeze came near being consumed by fire off Au Sable Monday, but was saved by the prompt action of the officers and crew. The fire started in the kitchen.

NEW VESSEL.—A new vessel was laid down yesterday for Messrs. S H & D P Foster and R. Arnold, at the yard of Louis Lafrinier. She is to be a first-class craft in every particular, and will be ready for the early spring business. We shall have more to say in reference to this vessel as she progresses in construction.—*Cleveland Herald, Aug. 24.*

AFTER DELINQUENTS.—Detroit papers state that Deputy United States Marshal Ray has been devoting his time to the pursuit of delinquent vessels. On Thursday evening the scow Melissa, lumber laden, was overhauled near Sandwich Point, and brought back to port. The schooner Bahama, grain loaded from Chicago, was pursued as far as Fighting Island and brought to terms.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Reminiscences of its Early Peculiarities and Frequenters—"Conveying" Books.

The London *Athenæum*, in a review of a recent work by Robert Cowtan, entitled "Memories of the British Museum," says:

"The Museum may be said to date from the middle of the last century. We will not go into its history further than to say that it began in old Montagu House, and in its new form and splendor occupies the site of that quaint ... mansion and its gardens. For many years, under the ancient *regime*, it was useful to very few people. Readers who now complain of having to wait half an hour for a book should be patient, by remembering the days when a reader was required to write on one day for a book which was delivered to him only the day after. In the old days, the reading-room was ill fitted for that by which it was called; now it is the noblest room in the world. Since the old era everything has improved, some things have been abolished; the Museum flea and the Museum headache belong to history, and there are more lady readers in a day than there were wont to be in several years together.

"In reference to the ladies, it is to be observed, that Mrs. Macaulay, the historian, was the first and only lady reader for ten years after the opening of the old reading-room. A lady of another sort made application for permission to use the library, and we are not surprised that Mr. Daniel Wray, one of the trustees, opened the eye of astonishment when he read her name. It was that of the most audacious of maids-of-honor, Miss Chudleigh, afterwards the notorious Duchess of Kingston. Miss Chudleigh appears to have obtained her ticket, and she probably used it for other purposes than literary studies; for she succeeded in making the Duke of Kingston her husband; she also got the Rev. Mr. Harper, keeper of the printed books, to couple them. The reading-room is, manifestly, favorable to the propagation of sympathetic influences. 'It has been my happiness,' says Mr. Cowtan, 'not unfrequently to render assistance to some of those fair readers in their researches, and,' he adds, 'my friendships have been very pleasurably enriched by this very agreeable part of my official duties.' These friendships are not only possible of acquirement by happy officers; they are open to all properly qualified gentleman readers. 'The reading-room, we are told, 'is the daily resort of literary ladies, who not only fill the tables specially appropriated for their use, but are to be found scattered over the entire room.' 'Scattered'—Mr. Cowtan uses the word with a sort of tender jealousy. There is just a rose-blush amount of reproach in it. He refers more than once, with a dash of uneasiness in the expression, to the freedom assumed by the nymphs of the reading-room. 'Two long tables,' he says, circumstantially, 'have been set apart for their special use, with hassocks for their feet; and a cloak room, with every necessary female attendance, has been carefully and thoughtfully provided for their comfort and accommodation. It is remarkable, however,'—and we fancy we detect a despondency in this utterance—'it is remarkable that a considerable proportion of lady readers sit from choice at the unreserved places.' Some half-dozen years ago, when readers' tickets were given to very young gentlemen and ladies an affinity 'from choice' was not strongly exhibited, but a correspondence was carried on, and there was a speeding of soft intercourse from desk to desk, which, if it interrupted old and serious readers, gave them valuable opportunity for making psychological and philosophical observations.

"Now and then there have been some eccentric persons among the readers. In the days we have last referred to there was one young gentleman who, in going from his seat to where the books of reference are placed, use to ride his chair like a velocipede. And when, in the old room, and for a year or two in the new, a sneeze was heard which shook, or seemed to shake, the building to its foundation, every one knew that the stupendous effect was caused by the great Greek scholar, George Burgess.

"Mr. Cowtan, only briefly reverts to the painful subject of the stealing or the mutilation of books by some who have basely abused the privileges of readers. It is curious fact, however, that a portion of the Cottonian Manuscripts in the library was stolen property. Sir Robert Cotton's collection was made up in great part of records which he had embezzled. The offence was condoned by James the First. Indeed, there is a double felony on one part of the Cottonian collection. The city authorities lent the 'Liber Custumarum' and 'Liber Legum Regum Antiquorum,' once the property of Andrew Hart, who died in 1328, to Sir Francis Tate and Sir Robert Cotton. After reiterated demands for the return of these manuscripts, made during eight years, one half of each volume was sent back to the lenders. The other two halves, bound together, after having for a long period found a place on Sir Robert's shelves, are now to be met with, manuscript Claudius D. II., in the Cottonian collection in the Museum. Mr. H. T. Riley has made reference to this felonious act in the introduction to his 'Memorials of London and London Life.' He attributes to this mean and dishonest proceeding the long-maintained resolution of the London Corporation to keep their literary treasures safely (but unprofitably) under lock and key. While Sir Robert Cotton was plundering in all directions, he was himself exposed to equally audacious depredators. When Sir Thomas Bodley was about to visit Cotton, the latter received a letter from Sir Robert Savile, warning him that 'if he held any book so dear as that he would be loath to lose it, he should not let Sir Thomas out of his sight, but set the book aside beforehand.' How far the Bodleian may be made up of 'conveyed' materials we do not know. There have been very respectable depredators in this line. Dr. Thorndyke stole some manuscripts from Camden's hands as the latter lay dying. There are on record right reverend stealers of books, who keep the petty-literary larcenists in countenance. When Bishop Moore, of Ely (1707-14), used to dine with a particular friend, this friend might be seen on the morning of that day putting all his rarest books out of sight, as the Bishop would have no scruple in helping himself if he had the opportunity! If we refer to foreign stealers of books, it is only to say that they include the most dignified and most learned of men. They loved books not wisely, but too well. Their passion for literature was stronger than their principles. They form a long list, from Pope Innocent the Tenth, when Cardinal, to the Professor at St. Petersburg, who was, by degrees, transferring the national library to his own shelves. In alluding to pilfering or mutilating books in the Museum library, Mr. Cowtan says:

"'In every case convictions followed, and the offenders were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment with hard labor. Mutilation of books has also occurred; I recollect some flagrant instances of this nature, where the parties were discovered and severely punished. One was that of a man well known, and I may add, highly respected. He was writing a Life of Daniel O'Connell, M. P.; and had consulted the newspapers for information that was required. Some of the speeches were too long to be copied, and the reader deliberately cut them out with a pen-knife. ... I recollect well, as I was engaged with others for some weeks in making the requisite examination of books he had used, in order to bring the offender to justice. He was in ... and ... He was, however, discovered, but not before he had succeeded in filling a large scrap-book with plates which he had abstracted from books in the national library. Not long since, a long set of "The Pulpit," in many volumes, had to be removed from its place in the reading-room, as many entire sermons had been cut out. Little did the congregations, to whom these sermons were probably preached, imagine whence they had come from.'

"In the last of the above illustrations the author is, perhaps, somewhat hard on the delinquent, who may have been a lay sinner, like the wicked old woman who, resolving to depart from her wickedness, 'began her new life by stealing a Bible.'"

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices 63 Clark-st., Briggs House, and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:35 a m	*8:15 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	*7:35 a m	*3:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*3:15 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*3:15 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:30 p m	*8:55 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:30 p m	*9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:55 a m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p m	9:55 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	*9:15 p m	*7:00 a m
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p m	†7:00 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	*1:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*5:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:25 a m	*4:45 p m

‡ Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*4:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:30 p m	*4:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*4:50 p m	*9:15 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p m	†7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	†9:00 p m	†7:15 a m
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	†9:00 p m	†7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday. § Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‖ Daily, via Main Line and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	*8:00 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	†9:15 p m	†6:30 a m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*8:00 p m
Cairo Express	†9:15 p m	†6:30 a m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*8:00 p m
Springfield Express	†9:15 p m	†6:30 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:15 a m	*3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	†9:15 p m	†6:35 a m
** Gilman Passenger	*4:00 p m	*9:10 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:45 a m
do do do	*7:00 a m	*8:00 a m
do do do	*9:00 a m	*9:00 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*4:45 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m	*6:15 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7.45 p m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.
** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Cincinnati.

Through line via Kankakee route. Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison, also foot of Twenty-second-st. Condensed Time Table.

	Mail and Exp. ex. Sun.	Lightning Exp. ex. Sat.
Leave Chicago	9:40 a m	9:15 p m
Arrive at Indianapolis	6:00 p m	4:15 a m
Arrive at Cincinnati	10:55 p m	8:15 a m

Mail and Express except Sunday.
Lightning Express except Saturday.
Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 ...
... Running Time ... only 12 hours ...
... entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	†10:30 a m	†3:15 p m
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p m	†6:30 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 a m	*3:00 p m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 p m	*6:30 a m
Milwaukee Mail	8:00 a m	10:30 a m
Milwaukee Express	9:30 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	5:00 p m	7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:00 a m
Green Bay Express	*9:00 a m	*7:15 p m
Green Bay Express	†9:00 p m	†6:30 a m

* Sunday excepted. † Saturday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a m	*3:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	†7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	†10:00 p m	*7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southeast corner of Madison and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*7:40 a m	*9:20 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	*7:55 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
South Chicago Accommodation	*3:40 p m	*8:30 a m
Elkhart Accommodation	*3:40 p m	*10:15 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P. C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Only freight office, corner of Arch and Kinzie-sts. Ticket office, 75 P. C. & St. L. depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	9:30 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne	5:00 p m	11:55 a m
Danville Accommodation	5:30 p m	11:55 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	9:00 a m	7:20 p m
Pacific Express	5:15 p m	6:30 a m
Fast Line	9:00 p m	6:30 a m
Mail	5:00 a m	6:40 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	3:45 p m	9:20 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Mondays excepted. ‡Daily. § Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air lines)	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Day Express	*8:30 a m	*7:40 p m
Jackson Accom'odation (daily)	*3:30 p m	*10:00 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	†6:30 a m

FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.

Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	9:00 p m	6:30 a m

FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.

Night Express	9:30 p m	6:00 a m

GRAND TRUNK CONNECTIONS.

Grand Trunk Day Express	*8:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Grand Trunk Night Express	‡9:00 p m	‡7:30 a m

† Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sundays at 7:30 a m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. C. Bigelow,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, has removed from No. 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, to 454 SOUTH STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago who has made the treatment of all chronic and nervous diseases a specialty. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. It is evident that one who confines himself to the study of certain diseases, treating thousands of cases every year, must have greater skill than a physician in a general practice. Read his MEDICAL TREATISE for ladies and gentlemen. Sent free to any address in sealed envelope. CONSULTATION FREE. The finest rooms in the city, with SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call; you only see the Doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 454 State-st. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays 2 p. m. to 5.

Dr. F. Brooks,

Chicago, Ill., who has had an experience of twenty-eight years, the last eighteen years of which he has practiced in this city, office 419 South Clark street, corner of Polk, still continues to cure all forms of Cancers, and Schirrous Tumors, Sexual and Urinary diseases, and all difficulties of a delicate nature. Ladies and gentlemen may call or address the Doctor on all confidential matters, and may rely upon being easily and speedily relieved. Patients can be provided with apartments, board, attendance, etc., at his Medical Infirmary, if desired. A treatise describing causes, symptoms and effects, sent free to any address. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays excepted.

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DR. J. H. CLARK,

The able and well known Specialist—at his new office, 161 East Harrison-st.,—between Clark and State-sts.,—can be consulted—day or evening—on all diseases and difficulties of a Chronic, Delicate, or Confidential nature—of both sexes. Send stamp for Circular on "Married Woman's Safeguard, or Preventive"—the best known for the purpose. Address care—P.O. Box 65, Chicago.

Dr. Townsend, 150 South Halsted-st.,

Has the most extensive practice in all Chronic, Nervous, and Special Diseases of both sexes of any specialist in Chicago. Can be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge. His Medical Treatise sent free. All female difficulties treated with safety and success.

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Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.
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Tuesday Morning, August 27, 1872.

WEEKLY CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

THE WEEKLY CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE will be sent to mail subscribers till Nov. 15, at the following rates:

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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has now ready three STERLING CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS, in pamphlet form, sixteen pages each, being the commencement of a series to be issued during the campaign:

No. 1. Carl Schurz's Great Speech at St. Louis;

No. 2. Sumner's Celebrated Speech in the Senate;

No. 3. Trumbull's Speech at Springfield; together with the Cincinnati Platform, and Mr. Greeley's Letter of Acceptance.

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LIBERAL APPOINTMENTS.

Governor Koerner.

The Hon. G. Koerner will address the people as follows:

Aug. 28, at Cairo.
Aug. 29, at Mound City.
Aug. 30, at Metropolis.
Aug. 31, at Golconda.
Sept. 5, at DuQuoin.
Sept. 6, at Centralia.
Sept. 7, at Carlyle.

Judge J. D. Caton.

Judge Caton will address the [illegible] following times and [illegible]
Quincy[illegible]
Galesburg, Aug. 30.

Governor Bross.

The Hon. Wm. Bross will speak as follows:

Vienna, Johnson County, Sept. 3.
Metropolis, Massac County, Sept. 5.
Golconda, Pope County, Sept. 7.
Shawneetown, Gallatin County, Sept. 9.
Carmi, White County, Sept. 10.
McLeansboro, Hamilton County, Sept. 11.
Fairfield, Wayne County, Sept. 12.
Albion, White County, Sept. 14.
Mt. Carmel, Wabash County, Sept. 16.
Lawrenceville, Lawrence County, Sept. 18.
Xenia, Clay County, Sept. 20.
Salem, Marion County, Sept. 21.
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson County, Sept. 23.
Benton, Franklin County, Sept. 24.
Harrisburg, Saline County, Sept. 27.
Equality, Gallatin County, Sept. 28.

The Hon. J. C. Allen.

The Hon. J. C. Allen will speak at the following places and dates:

Sullivan, Moultrie County, Sept. 16.
Danville, Vermillion County, Sept. 18.
Monticello, Piatt County, Sept. 19.
Olney, Richland County, Sept. 21.
Watseka, Iroquois County, Sept. 24.
Paxton, Ford County, Sept. 25.
Carthage, Hancock County, Sept. 27.
Macomb, McDonough County, Sept. 28.
Rushville, Schuyler County, Sept. 30.
Beardstown, Cass County, Oct. 1.
Pittsfield, Pike County, Oct. 3.
Jacksonville, Morgan County, Oct. 4.
Jerseyville, Jersey County, Oct. 5.
Alton, Madison County, Oct. 7.
Greenville, Bond County, Oct. 9.
Vandalia, Fayette County, Oct. 11.

The Hon. B. G. Caulfield.

The Hon. B. G. Caulfield will speak as follows:

Joliet, Tuesday, Aug. 27, night.
LaSalle, Wednesday, Aug. 28, night.
Lincoln, Thursday, Aug. 29, night.
Springfield, Friday, Aug. 30, night.
Alton, Saturday, Aug. 31, night.
Vandalia, Monday, Sept. 2, night.
Decatur, Tuesday, Sept. 3, night.
Champaign City, Wednesday, Sept. 4, night.
Kankakee, Thursday, Sept. 5, night.

The Hon. Cassius M. Clay.

The Hon. Cassius M. Clay will address the people at the following times and places:

Mattoon, Sept. 13, at 1 o'clock.
Champaign, Sept. 14, at 2 o'clock.
Clinton, Sept. 16, at 2 o'clock.
Wenona, Sept. 17, at 2 o'clock.
Sterling, Sept. 18, at 2 o'clock.
Rockford, Sept. 19, at 1 o'clock.

Congressional Meetings.

The following meetings have been appointed:

Elgin, Sept. 9, General Black and Senator Trumbull.
Macomb, Sept. 10, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. V. Eustace.
Cambridge, Sept. 11, Senator Trumbull, Gen. Black, and the Hon. J. V. Eustace.
Pontiac, Sept. 12, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Peoria, Sept. 13, Senator Trumbull, the Hon. G. Koerner, and the Hon. Edward Rummel.
Champaign, Sept. 14, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Freeport, Sept. 17, Senator Trumbull and the Hon. G. Koerner.
Effingham, Sept. 18, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Centralia, Sept. 19, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Edwardsville, Sept. 21, Senator Trumbull and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Olney, Sept. 21, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Allen.
Quincy, Sept. 24, Senator Trumbull, the Hon. J. C. Robinson, and the Hon. G. Koerner.
Carbondale, Sept. 26, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Bluff, between Peru and La Salle, Sept. 27, Governor Palmer, the Hon. J. V. Eustace, and the Hon. G. Koerner.

RECONCILIATION.

The Chicago *Times* asks us:

> And now will THE TRIBUNE rise on behalf of Mr. Stewart and explain, first, how Dr. Greeley's election would promote Reconciliation, with a big R, between the North and the South; and, secondly, how Dr. Greeley, if elected, is going to prevent the carpet bag States from issuing bonds as they have been *doing*? To the unphilosophic mind it would not appear that the venerable Doctor's election would result in Reconciliation more than it would in Rebellion or Reform; nor would it appear that the President of the United States, whether Grant or Greeley, could rightfully dictate to the Southern State Governments, or any other State Governments, how far they should run in debt.

The first essential to Reconciliation is to put men in power who in good faith desire to effect it, and who owe their power to the conflicting elements which need to be reconciled. Now, though there are many Republicans who so steadfastly hate Reconciliation that they become enemies of Horace Greeley as soon as he represents that principle, yet we believe that the mass even of those who vote for Grant have a genuine undercurrent of confidence in Horace Greeley personally. They will yet accept and cheerfully support his Administration, owing to his former hold upon their confidence as the honored Chief for many years of the Republican party. We do not fear that Horace Greeley, as President, will fail to prove acceptable to such of the Republicans as are now opposing him, including the negroes, for whom he has labored so long.

Now, if, in addition, he shall prove acceptable to the whites of the South, on the score of his Universal Amnesty principles and his general sympathy with all efforts for improving the condition of the South, he will then stand forth as equally the representative and exponent of both parties,—one who has sympathized with both and suffered for both. The Southern people, having had some hand in his election, can feel some enthusiasm and trust in his Administration. And, since they pledge us Reconciliation in advance, we see no reason to doubt their honesty in making this pledge. It was easy for the *Times* to see six months ago how the nomination of Judge Davis would tend toward Reconciliation. We commend it to the reasons which it then saw so plainly. But it is not merely the President's own influence. The spirit of Reconciliation will pervade his Administration and the country, and will be felt in business circles, in churches, and in society. Reconciliation is not a legislative measure, but a mental condition. The first step toward it is sincerely to desire it. The *Times* and the Grant party unite in not desiring it. They want to howl over Andersonville and Fort Lafayette to the end of the chapter. Because they daily confess they do not desire it, they are evidently not good parties to intrust with it.

Again; the spirit of Reconciliation will elect, with Greeley, State Governments and Congressmen infused with the same spirit. These State Governments at the South will contain a larger proportion of Southern whites, and a smaller one of freedmen and carpet-baggers. They are elected expressly on the principle of Reconciliation, which means that the Southern whites accept the political equality of the blacks; and of Reform, which means that responsible men and tax-payers must run the State Governments, while the thieves must take back seats. We did not aver that President Greeley would or would not need to prevent the carpet-bag States from issuing bonds; but that the same tidal wave of white votes which will carry the South for Greeley will oust the thieves and carpet-baggers who have done the mischief, and who have been aided in their hold of power heretofore by the patronage and coercive force of the Government of the United States. President Greeley will not use the power of the Federal Government, as Grant has done, to keep in power such Governors as Bullock, or to exclude Senators like Vance. In a word, it is Negro Suffrage without Amnesty, freeing the blacks and tying the whites, that has done the mischief. Electing Horace Greeley confirms the freedom of the blacks and restores that of the whites. Both being free, both will be content and peaceful. The two parties being nearly equal, each will be watched, and hence both will be honest. That is the way in which Greeley's election will promote Reconciliation and Reform.

FINANCE AND POLITICS.

The New York *Financier* furnishes the figures by which one of the persistent falsehoods by which the New York *Times* and other Grant papers seek to terrify business men into the support of Grant, is exposed. The statement originally was made by the New York *Times*, as follows:

> So sensitive is the business world that, on the first announcement of the possibilities of Mr. Greeley's nomination at Cincinnati, United States securities instantly declined in the London market. His indorsement by the Democratic Convention at Baltimore was immediately answered by a rise of gold in Wall street; and the persistent and boisterous claim that his supporters had carried North Carolina, and which on last Friday was believed by a large part of the community, produced a still further rise in gold, or, in other words, a depression in the value of stocks and securities. There is no mistaking the meaning of these facts. They prove that the financial world looks with fear upon the possibility that a man of Mr. Greeley's eccentric and unbalanced character should be entrusted with the helm of State. If the mere possibility of his election thus lowers the value of United States bonds and National currency, what would be the extent of this depression should he and his party actually come into power?

This same statement, in various forms, has been repeated by all the Grant papers, and is also repeated on the stump by men who know its untruth. Now for the facts:

1. Mr. Greeley was nominated on Friday, May 3, at Cincinnati. The quotations of American securities in London, on Thursday before the nomination, and on the Saturday and Wednesday following, compare as follows:

London.	Thurs.	Sat.	Wed.
U. S. 5-20, '62	90[illegible]@90[illegible]	90[illegible]	89[illegible]@89[illegible]
U. S. 5-20, '65	91[illegible]	91[illegible]	90[illegible]@90[illegible]
U. S. 5-20, '67	93[illegible]@93[illegible]	92[illegible]@93[illegible]	92[illegible]@92[illegible]
U. S. new fives	90[illegible]@90[illegible]	89[illegible]@90	88[illegible]@89[illegible]
U. S. 10-40s	89[illegible]	89[illegible]	87[illegible]@89

It will be seen that there was an infinitesimal falling off, but not by any means greater than the ordinary fluctuations of the stock market.

2. The Baltimore Convention met July 9, and Mr. Greeley was nominated Wednesday, July 10. The gold market during that week exhibited the following figures:

	Opening.	Closing.
Tuesday	113[illegible]	113[illegible]
Wednesday	113[illegible]	114
Thursday	114	113[illegible]
Friday	113[illegible]	114
Saturday	114[illegible]	114[illegible]
Monday	114[illegible]	114[illegible]

The reader will search this table in vain for evidence that Mr. Greeley's nomination at Baltimore was "immediately answered by a rise in the price of gold in Wall street."

3. The election in North Carolina was held Thursday, Aug. 1. On Friday and Saturday it was thought Merrimon was elected. On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of the following week Caldwell's election was a conceded fact, and during this period—Aug. 1-9—the price of gold in Wall street was as follows:

	Opening.	Closing.
Thursday	115[illegible]	115[illegible]
Friday	115[illegible]	115[illegible]
Saturday	115[illegible]	115[illegible]
Monday	115[illegible]	115[illegible]
Tuesday	11[illegible]	115[illegible]
Wednesday	115[illegible]	115[illegible]
Friday (Aug. 9)	115[illegible]	115[illegible]

It will be seen that the rise in gold, which had begun before the North Carolina election, was not arrested by that election, but continued long after Merrimon's defeat and Caldwell's election had become known.

The fourth charge, that the value of stocks declined because of the supposed election of Merrimon, is refuted by the following quotations:

Stocks.	Friday, Aug. 2.	Friday, Aug. 9.
New York Central	97[illegible]@98[illegible]	96@97[illegible]
Erie	48[illegible]@49[illegible]	46[illegible]@48[illegible]
Lake Shore	91[illegible]@92[illegible]	89[illegible]@89[illegible]
Northwestern	74[illegible]@76[illegible]	73[illegible]@73[illegible]
Rock Island	111[illegible]@111[illegible]	11[illegible]@110[illegible]
Union Pacific	36[illegible]@37	35@3[illegible]
Western Union	74[illegible]@75[illegible]	71[illegible]@7[illegible]
Pacific Mail	74[illegible]@7[illegible]	73[illegible]@74[illegible]

From this it appears that the stocks were lower a week after the election than at any previous time.

The fact is, that Mr. Greeley's nomination and the North Carolina election had no more effect upon the rise and fall of gold and of stocks than they had upon the rise and fall of the tides.

The *Financier* publishes a table which shows that the prices of American securities in London advanced considerably after the date of Mr. Greeley's Baltimore nomination. It also appears that several classes of American securities declined in the same market after the renomination of Grant at Philadelphia. But no political importance is attached to these facts. So far from Mr. Greeley's election having an unfavorable effect upon the National credit, the contrary would be the result. His policy is to restore peace, broken by twenty years' bitterness and discord on the slavery question; and peace, as everybody knows, is the first condition of prosperity. The creditors of the Government do not rely upon General Grant for the payment of their debt; nor have they any fear that Mr. Greeley will repudiate that debt. They rely on the honesty and the National pride of the American people, and will not be in any way alarmed, whatever may be the result of the election.

A correspondent of the New York *World* has called its attention to the assurance of Mr. Richard H. Dana, in speaking of himself as a hero of the days "glorious, though dark and trying, in which Anthony Burns, and Simms, and Shadrach and Ellen Crafts were hunted on the soil of Massachusetts by the Federal power." It appears that Mr. Dana was a hero to the tune of $2,500, and that he closed his accounts with those glorious but dark and trying days by a receipt in full for the above amount. This amount Mr. Dana charged against the impoverished Abolition Treasury as fees, whereas all his associates gave themselves, their time, and their best energies to the defence of the fugitives mentioned. After having collected his account against those glorious though dark and trying days in hard cash, it is a little ridiculous for him now to present a supplementary bill for glory on that score. His hostility to Mr. Sumner would appear more manly if expressed in a less mercenary way.

A GRANT ELECTION BOARD.

Forney's *Press* publishes a list of the men selected by the authorities in Philadelphia to superintend the elections in that city. From the list, as far as published, we learn that these Judges of Election, who, as a body, after the election meet and declare the general result, include the following:

Salaried officers in the Navy Yard, 17; in the Post Office, 20; in the Mint, 3; policemen, 13; United States Assessor, 1; Custom House, 32; professional repeater at elections, 1; clubber at elections, 1; other city and United States officials, 54.

The descriptions given of many of these men are striking; thus, William J. Irwin is put down as "convicted of receiving illegal fees in Sheriff's office, and now holds a place under the Mayor." William Mead, of the Eleventh Ward, is not a resident of the ward, and "received one month in the County Prison for black-jacking a citizen. He was convicted of a similar offence in New Jersey, and was sentenced to imprisonment, and was pardoned after having served part of his time." Frank P. Clash "voted under the name of Harry George at the special Senatorial election." Henry Buchly "forged credentials to a nominating Convention."

The *Press* says that W. J. Ovens, one of the Inspectors,—

> is better known to the people of Philadelphia as the gentleman whom they thought had a little unpleasantness with Colonel Riddell, whereby the latter was killed while paying taxes in Mr. Ovens' office. Of course, the people were mistaken, as Mr. Ovens was never convicted of the manslaughter. Here we know him as the man for whom our pious friend, the Deacon, voted and helped to make an officer of the Legislature. Of course, Riddell's blood was washed off.

Another Inspector, in the Nineteenth Ward, was Judge at the last special election, and,—

> according to sworn testimony, kept a bundle of Gray tickets in his pocket as big as his fist, which he worked up his sleeve, and, in counting out the votes, he would work out these tickets [illegible] with his small finger, and with his other finger [illegible] what McClure tickets he could take up he could not work up his other coat-sleeve, and [illegible] was to count do that enough the other Inspector he would add one one vote off for McClure [illegible] of Gray's.

[illegible] Ludlow was removed by Mayor Stokeley for cause. Two others figured in the McClure-Gray election. Another, although residing in the Second Senatorial District, was made Clerk of the Board of Return Judges that met and awarded the certificate of election to Mr. Gray at the late election in the Fourth District.

One was Inspector of Election, and forgot to put McClure tickets in the box, as several persons testified before the Committee.

One headed a crowd of vagabonds and bummers at the McClure-Gray election in the Nineteenth Ward.

And so on through the list. A large number of these men were convicted, upon the testimony taken by the Legislature, of direct fraud at the ballot-box; of throwing away tickets and substituting others; of clubbing and stabbing voters; of making false returns and issuing false certificates. Yet they have been all selected for this important place again, and, evidently, that they may repeat the frauds. The only hope of Hartranft is in stuffing the boxes in Philadelphia. Outside of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania will give a large majority for Buckalew, and the game is lost unless, by fraud, there can be a dishonest return made in Philadelphia.

THE BOWEN GIFT-HOUSE ENTERPRISE.

The Washington *Capital* has given to the public the full history of the Bowen gift-house enterprise, in Washington, from the public records and the letters which passed between Mayor Bowen and General Grant. The general facts are, that, on Nov. 27, 1868, U. S. Grant sold the house, in Washington, which had been presented him by A. T. Stewart and others, to Sayles J. Bowen, for $40,000, upon which $1,000 was paid, and a receipt for the same given in a contract signed by Grant; that the same property was sold to W. T. Sherman, for the sum of $65,000, Feb. 19, 1869; and that this same piece of property remained sold to two different parties until April 1, 1869, when a release is found from the first purchaser to the second. The papers in the two sales and the release were placed on record, and cannot, therefore, be disputed.

The particular facts in these transactions come out in the correspondence which passed between Mr. Bowen and General Grant. On Jan. 29, 1869, Mr. Bowen wrote to Kilbourn & Latta, real estate agents, who had been the agents for Grant in the transaction, proposing to purchase such furniture in the house as he might find desirable. On the next day, the sale of the house already being a matter of record, Grant replies that he had understood at a previous interview, that he was at liberty to regard the sale of the house as cancelled if he so chose and that he had concluded not to sell except to parties who proposed purchasing it to make a present to his successor as Commander of the Army. On Feb. 1, Mr. Bowen again writes, and, in his letter, says: "I certainly understood you to say that you wished the matter to remain open for a short period, as you had been given to understand that *Congress might legislate so as to reinstate you in your present position as General after the expiration of your Presidential term*. On no other account did you ask or desire to retain the property; and it was on the basis of this assumption alone that everything I said was uttered. Finding that Congress would not legislate as you supposed, and not hearing from you on the subject, I believed that you expected to carry out the contract and yield possession of the property at the time indicated." The President replies, Feb. 3, without denying the truth of Mr. Bowen's statement, that, since the interview spoken of, gentlemen in New York, to whom he was indebted for the house in the first instance, have proposed buying it, with the furniture, to present to General Sherman, and on terms satisfactory to himself. In view of this, he asks, for his own accommodation and the accommodation of other parties to be benefited, that Mr. Bowen shall release him from the contract of sale. The *Capital* says, at this point in the narrative, that there is a letter from the President to a New York party, not yet published, which flatly contradicts his statement in his letter to Mr. Bowen, and shows that he himself first made the proposition to raise a second subscription to make a gift of this house to General Sherman, with the view of realizing $25,000 profit on the transaction.

On the 15th of February, Mr. Bowen positively declines to accede to the invitation to release the property, not only urging the reason which has already been stated for fulfilment of contract, but also disposing of the excuse of the President that he had not authorized Messrs. Kilbourn & Latta to execute the contract, by showing that the President himself had closed the contract with his own signature, to which General Butterfield and Mr. Latta were witnesses. Four days after this refusal, in writing, of Mr. Bowen to cancel the written contract, the President conveys the same property, and the deed is placed on record, to General Sherman for the consideration of $65,000, thus adding $25,000 to the $1,000 already paid by Mr. Bowen. But, on the 1st of April, 1869, a release of the property is placed on record; but the consideration, beyond the customary "one dollar and other valuable considerations," does not appear upon the release. The other valuable considerations are shown in a letter addressed to the President by Mr. Bowen, and published in the Washington *Transcript*, in which Mr. Bowen says:

> Before executing a quit claim deed, however, which was done April 1, 1869, as the record shows, and six weeks subsequent to the date of your deed to Sherman, I received a message from you *that no recommendations of mine would be considered and no favors bestowed on any friend of mine till the contract was cancelled.*

The inferences from these facts are three in number:

1. That General Grant sold the same property for $65,000 after he had already sold it for $40,000, and without the consent of the first purchaser.

2. That the President was an advocate of the one-term principle, provided that Congress would give him his old position as General of the Army at the expiration of his Presidential term; but, when he discovered that there was no prospect of such an event, he abandoned the one-term principle.

3. That the public patronage in the District of Columbia was employed as a make-weight in settling the account with Bowen.

STREET NAMING AND NUMBERING.

Our Common Council are agitating various attempts to patch up our present wretched and confused chaos of street names and numbers. They propose to leave the most central and important parts of the city in their present confusion, and to dovetail their reformed nomenclature and numbering in with the old medley, so as carefully to preserve all the existing names and numbers so far as they can. It strikes us the first proposition to be decided is, whether we really want a perfect and convenient system of [illegible] designation. If we do, a [illegible] sentiment will be [illegible] fices of local pride [illegible] ect it. The repose of our necessary [illegible] residents, poets, philosophers, and preachers will not be disturbed by removing their names from various thoroughfares to which they have been applied, and substituting vulgar numeral designations, whereby Van Buren shall become Tenth street and Harrison Eleventh, and so on. But our local real estate holders and celebrities will not surrender their honors so easily. Clybourne avenue, and Harmon court, and Clark and Kinzie and Sherman streets, and forty more, all have living representatives of the families which have thus sought to make the street names monuments of private greatness. Still, all these are insuperable obstacles to the introduction of a perfect system, like that adopted at Philadelphia, and which is as perfect as the decimal system itself. Now, if we aim at variety and disorder, the better way is perhaps to dovetail an occasional patch of reform in with the present general scheme of confusion. But, if we mean reform, the only thing worth the name is to adopt the one perfect scheme for the whole city. Let the avenues begin with the easternmost,—South Park as First avenue, which would make Michigan avenue the Sixth, counting Prairie, Calumet, Cottage Grove, and Indiana as the intervening avenues. As the lake winds to the eastward indefinitely as the city runs southward, those east of South Park might be called East Second avenue, East Third avenue, and so on, should such designations be needed. From Michigan (Sixth avenue) the term avenue should be given to all streets running north and south, to the extreme western limits of the city. If the number should run up to Thirtieth or Sixtieth avenue, or One Hundred-and-fiftieth avenue, it would occasion no inconvenience. For convenience of house-numbering, the avenues would have to begin at the river and number northward and southward exactly 100 numbers to each block. If they number from one upward, including odd numbers and even, both northward and southward, it would be necessary to designate the portion of the avenue north of the river as *North* Sixth, *North* Seventh, &c., while that portion south of the river would be *South* Sixth, *South* Seventh, &c. Or, by appropriating the odd street numbers for the South Side and the even street numbers for the North Side, the necessity of prefixing the term North or South to the street would be obviated. In either case, however, No. 1 on each avenue must be at First street, No. 200 at Second street, 300 at Third street, &c. Upon the latter plan, No. 911 Sixth avenue would be five doors from the corner of Ninth street and Sixth avenue, on the South Side, and 912 Sixth avenue would be six doors from Ninth street and Sixth avenue, on the North Side. This would leave only fifty numbers to a block, which might render the use of fractional street numbers occasionally necessary, but it would be rare. We assume that the avenues would be sufficiently designated by numbering them First, Second, Third, etc., westwardly from South Park avenue to the Boulevards. Any short avenue, running a block or two between two other avenues, might be called place, and numbered by the lowest numbered avenue adjoining it. Thus, a stranger would know that Fourth place lay between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and that 900 Fourth place would be the corner of Fourth place and Ninth street.

The term street would be applied to all the principal thoroughfares running east and west, and those south of the line of the main branch of the river would be named South First, South Second, &c.; while those north of the river would be styled North First, North Second, &c. Their houses would number from the lake westward to the Boulevards, and 200 numbers would be given to the first block, and 100 to each subsequent block, so as to make their house numbers correspond with the enumeration of the avenues. Thus 1200 South Fourth street would mean the corner made by the fourth street south of the river and the twelfth avenue west of the present South Park avenue; 2250 North Thirty-second street would be thirty-two blocks north of the river and twenty-two blocks west of the line corresponding to South Park avenue. Any short thoroughfare, too imperfect to be called a street, but running east and west, should be styled a court, and should take its number from the lowest numbered street adjoining it. Thus, Twelfth court should lie between Twelfth street and Thirteenth street, if there were such a court, and 1510 Twelfth court would be five doors from the corner of Twelfth court and Fifteenth avenue. Any street running diagonally to the streets and avenues might be called a road or way, and should take its enumeration from the avenue it first crossed. Thus, Tenth road would mean a road starting out of or first crossing Tenth avenue, and 900 Tenth road would be on the corner of Ninth street and Tenth road. If Tenth road issued out of Tenth avenue at Twenty-second street, its first house would be numbered 2200, so as to maintain the correspondence between the house-numbering and the designation of the street which the road intersected. Roads, however, would be very rare.

Under this system a stranger in our city, or a resident, could be taught in two minutes, so that he could forever thereafter go to any point in the city without making a single inquiry. The address would be a sufficient direction. Will the Common Council consider this proposition? Have a map of the city prepared according to this mode of designation, and let the people have an opportunity to express their views upon it. There could be no time so appropriate for the introduction of so complete a system as now, when the streets of our recently burned district are all springing up new; and Water street, Lake street, Randolph and Washington, would "smell as sweet" by the names of South First, South Second, South Third, and South Fourth streets as by their present designations.

It is a curious fact that about everything with which Postmaster General Creswell has to do becomes tainted with fraud. From fostering the nefarious system of "straw bids," Creswell passed to his scheme for defrauding the people of $443,000 by complicity with Chorpenning. Dawes' scathing exposure of his conduct in this case did not prevent his secretly securing the passage of the bill giving power to make postal contracts without advertising, and to increase the pay of his favorites at will. As soon as Congress adjourned, Creswell devised a neat little scheme for making money out of the new postal card. He had the National Bank Note Company, of New York, prepare a sample card. He then prepared an advertisement asking for bids for furnishing these cards, as per sample adopted. The time named was so short that only the National Bank Note Company could have put in a bid. Thus this corporation would have got the contract at its own price. It might not be difficult to guess with whom it would share its profits. Moreover, Creswell, like Grant, Boutwell, Belknap, and R[illegible] the law. No [illegible] cided to deliberately [illegible] been made for these appropriation[s]; he was, therefore, unable to contract for them without violating the Constitution and the laws of the land. He must have known this, because it was stated, again and again, while his connection with Chorpenning was being exposed. Nevertheless, he was on the point of making this contract when Attorney General Williams shut down on the scheme and nipped Creswell's jobbery in the bud. For their zeal in defeating fraud, Messrs. Dawes and Williams should have great credit. Is it not, however, pitiable that it should require a Congressman and an Attorney General to keep the Postmaster General honest?

General Stiles' Appointments in Indiana.

General I. N. Stiles will speak in Indiana as follows:

Covington, Wednesday, Aug. 28, night.
Hillsboro, Thursday, Aug. 29, 1 p. m.
Crawfordsville, Thursday, Aug. 29, night.
Colfax, Friday, Aug. 30, 1 p. m.
Frankfort, Friday, Aug. 30, night.
Rossville, Saturday, Aug. 31, 1 p. m.
Delphi, Saturday, Aug. 31, night.
Monticello, Monday, Sept. 2, 1 p. m.
Reynolds, Monday, Sept. 2, night.
Williamsport, Tuesday, Sept. 3, night.
Lafayette, Wednesday, Sept. 4, night.

Did Stanley see Livingstone? Day by day his alleged exploit grows more doubtful. The pretended letters of Livingstone bear traces of Stanley's hand everywhere. The reported geographical explorations are at variance with many known facts. The wanderer speaks of "discovering" the River Lualabs, which has been known since 1868. According to the routes he describes, water runs up hill. M. Richard Cortambert, Secretary of the Geographical Society of France, has pointed out the suspicious resemblances of the Stanley-Livingstone epistles to the published works of Livingstone, Du Chaillu, and Speke. The past career of the *Herald* reporter gives no guarantee of his honesty. He has, to be sure, brought to England the journal and some letters of Livingstone. It is quite possible that he got these without ever seeing the explorer. The latter may be dead, and Stanley may have obtained these documents from the natives who divided his property, or he may be far in the interior of Africa, and Stanley may have found this booty at some settlement nearer the coast. Livingstone has been repeatedly robbed. Would not the natives be apt to steal his manuscripts, if they could?

The regular Republican nominee for Governor of South Carolina is F. G. Moses, Jr. A number of Republicans have bolted this nomination. Among them are honest men, like Judge J. L. Orr, and dishonest men, like the present Attorney General, D. H. Chamberlain, who is one of the three men who have issued all the fraudulent State bonds, and who bolted only after he had been defeated for Governor and Secretary of State in the regular Convention. This side-show is supported by United States Senators Sawyer and Robertson, the latter of whom was charged by the Washington *Chronicle* with paying $40,000 for his election. Senator Sawyer has assured these bolters that Grant would aid them. He said: "The heart and pulse of the National Administration beat in sympathy with this movement." The Grant press will notice that its hero is thus pledged to aid a bolt from the regular Republican nominations. He is, therefore, according to the paid-for logic of a paid-for press, a "traitor," a "renegade," a "Benedict Arnold," and a "Judas Iscariot." This is an unpleasant dilemma for the organ-grinders.

The absurdity of our legislation on the tariff was illustrated at the New York Custom House a few days ago. The latest tariff places "chloride of lime" on the free list. An importer of the article presented his invoice, in which it was called by the commercial name "bleaching powder," and the appraiser charged him a duty of 30 per cent. The officials were obstinate in their demand, and were only induced to give way by the production of an old law which described the article as "chloride of lime *or* bleaching powder." Under one title the article is free, and under the other it is charged 30 per cent. It appears also that flaxseed has been subject to a duty of 15 cents, while linseed is free. The *Journal of Commerce* explains this, by saying that, in 1857, a motion was pending to put linseed on the free list, which was opposed by an Ohio member, whose alarm for the home production was quieted by making the paragraph read, "linseed not including flaxseed," and in that way it passed into a law.

Among the acts passed at the recent session of the English Parliament was one which forbids the use of the steam-whistle for summoning workmen to labor. It provides a penalty of $25 for the first offence, and a further penalty of not less than $8 for every repetition of the offence. Considering the din and nuisance of movable whistles on our tugs and locomotives, which we cannot easily abate, would it not be well for the Common Council to consider the matter of the fixed screechers, which have become an almost intolerable nuisance, and suppress them by ordinance? The men who employ workmen can easily substitute some other and less noisy means of communicating hours of labor. There is every reason why they should be compelled to stop the whistling nuisance.

The Workingwomen's Home, a charitable institution of New York City, was closed not long ago, for lack of funds. Its former occupants, or 131 of them, have formed an association, under the title of "The New York Business Women's Union." The Union has leased a house for $5,000 a year, has sublet the basement for a restaurant for $1,200 a year, and has furnished the rest of the tenement throughout. The members get their rooms at cost price, and can board in the restaurant for $3 a week. These admirable results have been obtained by the skilful management of a Committee of five young women. Here is an example for Chicago to imitate. Such an institution is far preferable to those in which charity plays a part.

A Paducah, Ky., Judge has made himself notorious by ordering women, convicted of disorder or drunkenness, to be put in the chain-gang, side by side with masculine criminals, and set to work in the streets. It is claimed that this piece of brutality has been of service in scaring offenders into righteousness. Very likely it will act in that way for a little while, but it will soon get to be an old story; and the women, thus exposed to public scorn, will sink to lower depths of degradation. This policy of frightening criminals is a vain one. The unimaginable terrors of hell, as depicted in the orthodox creeds, have proved powerless to evangelize even nominally Christian nations.

Bullock, the absconding Governor of Georgia, has written a letter to the New York *Times*. He evidently does not mean to be caught, for he conceals his residence as carefully as when he fled to Canada to escape arrest. From his epistle, we learn that the natives of Georgia are scoundrels, utterly unfit to manage their own affairs; that the Northerners who kindly went down there to relieve them from such management are noble, upright men; and that chief of saints is Rufus B. Bullock, who swelled the State debt by millions of dollars, and ran away to escape the punishment of his crimes.

United States Marshal Carrow stated, over his own signature, that he spent $225,000 of the people's money, in North Carolina, in the fifteen months before the August election. Some of the fruits of that expenditure appear in a lately organized Grand Jury, which Carrow has picked with such care that it contains not a single Liberal. It is to be used as a means of terrorism for the November election. This is neither honest nor honorable, but then,—anything to elect Grant!

The New Orleans & Carrollton Street Railroad Company has adopted a new motive [illegible]. Each car carries a large [illegible] beginning [illegible] gallons of water [illegible] miles, the tank is filled of [illegible] condensing water. In this way enough steam is generated to propel the car the whole distance. One man is conductor and engineer. The machinery is almost entirely noiseless. The running cost is $1.48 a day.

POLITICAL.

Among recent nominations for the Illinois Senate are John H. Yager, of Alton, Republican; William B. Hundley, of Taylorsville, Liberal.

—W. W. Wilshire, the late Chief Justice of Arkansas, and now Grant nominee for Congress, in that State, formerly resided at Port Byron, Ill., and was a Captain in the war.

—Amos T. Akerman and Benj. Conley are the Grant Electors-at-Large in Georgia.

—Judge E. D. Culver has been making Greeley speeches in Vermont.

—Henry Wilson shuts his eyes when the President sits down on a rotten apple. Anything to beat Greeley.

—Grant's friends claim that he has fulfilled all his pledges. Perhaps he has, in one sense. He promised to reform several Government "Rings," and he has re-formed them.—*New York Sun.*

—As Governor Jewell has lately taken the stump, perhaps he will tell the public what Senator Wilson told him of General Grant's personal habits. "*He drinks too much.*"

—Dr. James King, of Pittsburgh, Pa., Liberal candidate for Congress, was Surgeon General under Governor Curtin during the war. The organs have not, as yet, attacked his "loilty."

—It is probable that John D. Young, of Bath County, will make the race for Congress from the Tenth District of Kentucky with no Democratic competitor.

—The withdrawal of William Sharon from the Senatorial fight in the State of Nevada, leaves the field to John P. Jones, James W. Nye, the present incumbent, F. E. Tritle, and Henry G. Blasdel, ex-Governor, on the Republican side. Among the Democrats who hope for a chance are Thomas H. Williams, ex-Attorney General; Judge Garber, of the Supreme Court; and Harry I. Thornton.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

—The Democratic and Liberal Republicans of Wyoming Territory have failed to agree, and there are, therefore, three candidates for Delegate, viz.: Isaac W. Cook, Liberal; William R. Steele, Democrat; William T. Jones, Republican, and present Delegate. Mr. Steele is the Attorney of the Union Pacific Railroad.

—Miss Van Lew, the Richmond (Va.) Postmistress, has come down with a $500 contribution to further Grant's election.

—There are 8,000 or 9,000 German voters in Allegheny County, Pa., but not a German on the Grant county ticket. The reason is that the Germans ain't going for Grant.

—General John A. Dix was the Free Soil candidate for Governor of New York in 1848, and received 122,811 votes, running 2,000 ahead of Van Buren.

—John Brisbin, a former Congressman from Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, has declared for Greeley. Four years ago he voted for Grant.

—The following are a few of the leading Republicans of Cattaraugus County, N. Y., who are zealously supporting Greeley:

> Norman M. Allen, State Senator, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, and member of the late Constitutional Convention; David H. Bolles, member of the Commission to Revise the State Constitution, and ex-County Judge; John P. Darling, ex-State Senator and ex-Chairman of the Board of Supervisors; Chauncey J. Fox, ex-State Senator, two terms; George Van Campen, member of the late Constitutional Convention; Enos C. Brooks, Colonel Sixty-fourth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., and ex-County Clerk; David Carpenter, Supervisor of the town of Farmersville for a number of years; S. S. Marsh, ex-Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, ex-Supervisor, and one of the foremost business men in the county.

—The Administration proposes to punish the North Carolinians for their struggle in August, and make sure of their votes in November, by postponing the Ku-Klux trials and keeping the accused in suspense, and by making elaborate preparations to apply the Enforcement act to every election district in the State.

—In 1860 there were Democrats who couldn't "eat crow;" and they numbered, in Illinois, 2,404; in Iowa, 1,048; in Michigan, 805; in Wisconsin, 888; and in Minnesota, 748. They are scarcer this year than then.

—The boast of Cameron has been for 15,000 majority for Hartranft, in Philadelphia, at the October election, and for as much more as may be needed to overcome the Buckalew majority outside of the city. Therefore it is needful to have Inspectors well up in the science of Addition, Substraction, and Silence. The Philadelphia *Press* says:

> Among the Hartranft canvassers appointed by the Board of Aldermen is Henry Geissel, in the Twenty-first Division of the Nineteenth Ward. This man was the Return Inspector of the same division in the Gray-McClure election, and it was proved by sworn testimony that he "kept a bundle of Gray tickets in his pocket as big as his fist, which he worked up his sleeve, and, in counting out the votes, he would work out these tickets with his small finger, and with his other finger what McClure tickets he would take up he would work up his other sleeve, and if he could not do that enough the other Inspector was to count one vote for McClure, and Geissel would add one of Gray's." This man has again been put in a position to cheat the people out of their votes by the "Ring" of corrupt Aldermen who manage election matters in this city.

—Judge Abell, of New Orleans, has been taking a look into the registration books, and says of them, speaking from the Bench:

> It was manifest, from this look, that the registry could be little less than one mass of fraud; that every false registry involved two crimes, perjury and forgery, both punishable at hard labor in the Penitentiary; that a large number of the pretended registered voters were mere myths, consisting in false registries in the pockets of scoundrels, to be voted by obscure persons at the different polls in the city; that the people of New Orleans and the State had been literally plundered of their money, and it was to be seen whether they would henceforth be governed by fraud.

—The Mr. Tremain whom the New York Grant party has put up for Congressman-at-Large, is the same Mr. Tremain who said, last April: "I do not think that his (Grant's) appointment of such a man as Tom Murphy to the Collectorship of New York was a very nice exhibition of statesmanship; but after he was appointed, and the investigation relative to the Custom House revealed the rottenness existing in the management of its affairs, he certainly ought to have removed him at once, and that without giving him such a public indorsement as he did after he was finally removed."

MAINE.

The Prospects in the Various Congressional Districts.

A Carpet-Bagger — Speaker Blaine and His Strategy.

Probabilities of the Gubernatorial Canvass—Rings and Bolts.

Augusta, Me. (Aug. 20), Correspondence of the Springfield Republican.

I have now been in every one of the Congressional Districts of Maine, which in 1870 were all carried by the Republicans, with majorities ranging from 2,640 in the Fourth or Bangor District, represented by Peters, to 1,210 in the Fifth or Calais District, represented by Hale. The aggregate majorities in the five districts was almost 11,000, in a total vote of less than 100,000. Last year on the Governor vote the majority in Hale's district was cut down to about 600, and in the First District, where was 1,495 in 1870, to something less than 1,000. The total vote this year will be as large as the Governor vote, say 135,000 at the utmost, and all the majorities of 1870 will probably be reduced. In the First District, Mr. Clifford, the Democratic nominee, a son of Judge Clifford, and a lawyer in Portland, is hopeful of his election over N. W. Burleigh, of South Berwick, a manufacturer of no great capacity or popularity, but with plenty of money, which most of the Republican nominees have. Had General Chamberlain, who lives in a corner of this district, consented to run against Burleigh, he could have been chosen; as it is, Mr. Burleigh will probably be elected by from 500 to 1,000 majority. He is a candidate for the first time, but has served in the Legislature; was a self-made man, a Johnson Republican in 1866, and is not very highly esteemed in his district or out of it, except for his wealth. In the Second District, the present member, W. P. Frye, of Lewiston, a lawyer there, is running against somebody who will be nominated to-day at Auburn. Mr. Frye will be re-elected, his friends say by an increased majority, but it is more likely that his 2,317 majority of two years ago will be cut down below 2,000, especially if his townsman, Mr. Farwell, is nominated against him. Lewiston and Auburn, two towns which are practically only like Amesbury and Salisbury in Massachusetts, are the focus of this district; together they have a population of more than 20,000, and will throw a vote of nearly 5,000. Both sides claim Lewiston confidently, but if Mr. Farwell is nominated to-day, that city would probably give him a majority, while Auburn wou[ld] hold their own anywhere Republicans will be in the Second District.

Passing over the Third and Fourth Districts for the present, I will speak at more length of the Fifth District, which is the closest of all, and in which the success of the Liberal candidate, Mr. Frederic A. Pike, is most probable. This district and Mr. Blaine's are the battle-grounds of the State, and next to a defeat in his own district, Mr. Blaine would feel most keenly the success of his rival Pike, and the defeat of his protege, Mr. Eugene Hale. The whole condition of things in the district is peculiar, and no correspondent, so far as I have seen, has done justice to it. "Toby Candor" has misrepresented shamefully both as to persons and prospects, and what he says of the district cannot be relied on in the least. Mr. Pike was for several years its Congressman, and it was through his influence, in 1868, that Mr. Hale, then quite a young man, was nominated and elected. Mr. Pike is not a self-sacrificing man, but a very shrewd one; on that occasion, however, he showed more self-sacrifice than shrewdness,—for he could probably have been re-elected himself in 1868, had he not given way to Hale, who was then his friend. They have since quarrelled about appointments, and because Hale has joined the Blaine and Hamlin set, who are unfriendly to Pike, Chamberlain, and some other prominent Republicans in Maine. Now Mr. Pike is a cool, sagacious, able person, a native, and always a resident of the district, where he knows everybody, and has hosts of friends and coadjutors. He seldom goes into a political contest except to win, and he has not entered upon this one without a good knowledge of the situation, which is full of danger to Mr. Hale,—a young, elegant, impetuous person, not born in the district, nor very well acquainted with it, and not proposing, it is thought, to make it his home in future, since his marriage to the Detroit heiress, Miss Chandler, will eventually take him to Michigan, it is said. He does not understand human nature so well as Mr. Pike, who is his senior by some 20 years, and he has disaffected his own townsmen at Ellsworth, and the people of many other parts of his district. His father-in-law's money, and his friend Blaine's skill in management, on which he is supposed to rely for carrying his election, may prove a hindrance rather than a help to him,—for the use of money this year will be more odious than ever before, and Mr. Blaine already has the credit of representing Mr. Hale's District as well as his own,—which the yeomanry and fishermen of the Calais District do not like to hear said. Personally, Mr. Hale is much liked, and his Congressional associates in both Houses have done and are doing a good deal of stumping for him. Senators Edmunds, Chandler, Hamlin, and Morrill of Maine have made speeches there; so have Mr. Blaine and Mr. Bingham, and Mr. Scofield of Pennsylvania is doing so now. But they have been unlucky in their way of doing it, and have helped Pike rather than hurt him. One of his strong points is the part he had in repealing the tonnage tax, and for this General Schenck, then Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, gave him credit in a letter written some six months before he left Congress to go to England. Senator Morrill was so ill advised as to say in his speech that General Schenck was not then a member of Congress, whereupon Mr. Pike publishes the letter in the Ellsworth *American*, and convicts the Senator of his blunder. In regard to one or two other misrepresentations, Mr. Pike has turned the tables on his opponents, and in his canvass through the district has steadily gained on his opponent, though he is but an indifferent stump speaker. I heard him at Ellsworth on Saturday night, where he had an audience as large as Edmunds or Morrill or Bingham had, and made his points against them very well. Mr. Hale is also stumping the district, and spoke last night at Ellsworth. He has lately called to his aid the somewhat celebrated "Supervisor Perry," of North Carolina, who has got thirty days leave of absence from his revenue supervision in the South to come and help Mr. Hale, to whom he owes his appointment. Mr. Perry is a typical carpet bagger, no better and no worse, probably, than the average of those who are now managing the colored vote of the South in behalf of General Grant; but as he is to be an important figure in the Fifth District from now to Sept. 9, his home reputation ought to be made public. He is now Revenue Supervisor of five or six Southern States, with his headquarters at Raleigh, where he has three clerks, and is to have five before the November election,—one of his clerks being his son and another his brother. He was born at Orland, near Ellsworth, and for many years lived in Ellsworth, where he has a wife and family. He was Clerk of the County Court of Hancock for more than a dozen years, and in that office was noted for electioneering capacity—always securing his own re-election as often as the day came round. At last, during the war, or soon after, his reputation became so bad for peculation from the county treasury, and for private immorality, that he lost his re-election, though he had secured the Republican nomination, as usual. The charges against him are that he received fees designed for the treasury which he put in his own pocket, and that when a juryman got excused and went home during the Court session, Perry would make out the pay roll and draw the juryman's pay for himself during his absence. These petty peculations amounted to a large sum in the course of time, which, according to the common report of Ellsworth, Perry spent upon his mistresses. I do not vouch for the facts, but these are the statements which broke him down as County Clerk. All this time he had been a good party worker, and his ability in carrying an election was such that the Republican leaders overlooked his bad record, and Mr. Hale, some years ago, got him appointed to a revenue office, through the aid of Senator Fessenden, and he now holds one of the most important ones in the South for electioneering purposes. He is a fervent Grant man, detests Charles Sumner as heartily as Mr. Blaine does, and was one of the most active of the Federal office-holders who, somehow or other, secured a majority for Caldwell in North Carolina. It was he whom the New York *Times* quoted as authority for its confidence that North Carolina had gone for Grant, and it was he who telegraphed assurances of success to Boutwell, Blaine, and the Administration generally. His neighbors and acquaintances in Maine believe that he has been as corrupt and licentious in North Carolina as he was here, and they are indignant that such a man, in the pay of Secretary Boutwell, should be sent here to bribe and cajole votes for Hale, which is the work he will have to do from now till his leave of absence expires.

Both parties claim the Fifth District, and the friends of Mr. Hale assert that he will keep up his 1,200 majority of two years ago. This is simply absurd, and I believe Mr. Hale himself would be glad to feel sure of 500. Mr. Pike has canvassed the district thoroughly, and believes that he shall carry it by 500 majority. In Ellsworth, where Hale had a majority of 174 in 1870, Pike now has a majority reckoned at from 50 to 150, and there is no doubt that he has the town, in which Mr. Hale just now is very unpopular. In Calais, which gave Hale 177 majority, Pike claims a majority, and will probably get it. He expects to carry Washington County by at least 600, Hancock by a small majority, and Waldo also, if the Democrats do not desert him there. Probably the Democratic vote in Waldo and Knox Counties will decide the contest,—if it goes solid for Pike he will be chosen by 500, if it goes in any amount for Hale, or if many refuse to vote, Hale will be elected by from 300 to 500 majority. It will be a surprise to the cool heads of both sides, I think, if either Pike or Hale gets above 500 majority,—if the former does, then Kimball will gain at least 1,000 in the district over his vote of last year, for most of those who vote for Pike will vote for Kimball, and some besides. From now till election, Pike will have speeches made by Theodore Tilton (who always draws a crowd), A. G. Lebroke, of Dover, a Greeley Republican, by himself, and others, while Hale will stump for himself, and be aided by Reed, the State's Attorney General, Scofield, of Pennsylvania, and others. Perry, the carpet-bagger, will do a good deal of dirty work for him, and if votes are to be bought in Hancock County, Perry will do the buying. It is shameful, and shows the degree of corruption in Maine politics, that an honorable gentleman like Mr. Hale should make use of such tools as Perry. Mr. Pike is not over scrupulous, but he has no such men in his service, and where the campaign costs him one dollar, it probably costs Mr. Hale or his backers ten.

In money and in all the apparatus of the campaign, the Grant men have an immense advantage over the Greeley men in this State. The army of office-holders in Maine is something tremendous. There are more than 750 Postmasters, 100 Custom House and navy-yard officers, 40 or 50 internal revenue officers, nearly 100 county officers, 150 Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs, and other feed or salaried functionaries, national, State, or local, enough to give one for every 50 Republican voters, allowing the number to be 65,000. These men are, with few exceptions, working for Grant, and most of them very actively. Some of the Postmasters are women, and a few of those and of the revenue officers are Greeley men, but only a few. With this army at his command, with plenty of money, and few scruples about using it, Speaker Blaine, the Chairman of the State Committee, sits at Augusta or journeys about the State, directing his manœuvres with great ability, and with the power of a complete dictator. Without such a skillful leader, the Maine Republicans would not have controlled affairs so long, but like many able and arbitrary commanders, Mr. Blaine has trusted his power a little too far. He has made unforgiving enemies, and he has allowed the charge of corruption and unprincipled management to accumulate an unpleasant amount of evidence in its favor. He may not be beaten this year in the State—certainly he will not in his own district—but he has planted the seeds of future defeat, and, when it comes, it will be a relief to Maine. His policy this year is to arouse all the animosity and terrorism of party feeling, to encourage party hate and all manner of foul and false misrepresentations. By this means he has created in some localities a reaction against the early fervor of the Greeley movement, and driven some weak and easy-natured dissenters back into the party ranks. The reaction is not general, in some places it is not felt at all—but it prevails in Bangor and some other towns that I have visited. [illegible] threats of dismissal from work, of discountenance in business, of being put under the social and the party ban, have had their effect in Bangor, and probably elsewhere. I said that the Grant men would hold their own in the Second District, if anywhere,—but perhaps they are strongest after all, in the Fourth, or Bangor District. Their candidate is a new man, Samuel F. Hersey, a devoted adherent of Messrs. Blaine and Hamlin, which Mr. Peters is not, and a popular man, which his opponent, Marcellus Emery, a Democratic journalist of Bangor, is not. Mr. Peters might have been renominated and re-elected, had he chosen, and it is thought now that he regrets his withdrawal, but he supports Mr. Hersey heartily, and is a Grant man. The Bangor Republicans say they will increase their majority of 1870 to 3,500, and probably it cannot be reduced in that district below 2,000.

In Mr. Blaine's district the opposition is better organized, Liberal Republicanism is more abundant, and the contest will be more severe. The friends of Mr. Blaine understand, and he understands, that it will never do to have the majority of the Speaker cut down greatly in the central district of the State, and that they can better afford to have Hale defeated than Blaine materially weakened. On the other hand, the opposition see that to defeat Blaine would give them more glory and be more useful to them throughout the country than to carry the State without defeating him; therefore, they are doing what they can in his district. They cannot defeat him, as I have said before, but, unless they are much deceived in their strength, they will lower his majority from 2,220 in 1870 to some 1,500 probably. His friends claim that they will keep it up, and perhaps increase it to 2,500, but the Grant men claim everything in Maine just now, and quite under-estimate the opposition strength in those places which I have visited. The most sagacious of the Democratic leaders say they can push Blaine's majority down to 1,300. The probabilities in the five districts, as I reckon them, are, in the First, 500 Grant majority, in the Second and Fourth, 2,000 each, in the Third, 1,500, and in the Fifth, 500 Greeley majority. This would give an aggregate Grant majority in the State, on the Congressional vote, of 5,500, which may be increased to 8,000, or may fall to 5,000, but can hardly go beyond those limits either way. Many Republicans regard the First District more doubtful than the Fifth, and it is still possible that Mr. Clifford may carry it—but I believe the Grant men are more likely to carry the Fifth than to lose the First.

The calculations and predictions of this letter will be a great deal affected by what work is done on the two sides in the last two weeks before election. As at present advised, the whole vote, which has been variously estimated above as 135,000 and 125,000, does not seem to me likely to exceed the smaller amount; of this the Republicans claim 70,000, and allow the opposition 55,000, and it is not improbable that, with perfect management on Mr. Blaine's part, and a series of blunders on the other side, these may be the figures three weeks hence. But to-day, I believe the vote sure for Kimball is full 58,000, while the vote sure for Perham is not more than 65,000. There is still a considerable neutral and doubtful element, which the rest of the campaign will bring out on one side or the other. The aggressive character of the Grant campaign brings back some hesitating men, but it also closes the lips of many who in their hearts mean to vote for Greeley and against Perham. The Greeley forces have been badly organized, or, rather, not organized at all, in most of the State, but this is being corrected. The Grant forces are splendidly organized, but they are over confident, angry, bitter, and not capable of seeing the real working of national movements. Their speakers are numerous, and many of them are powerful, but they appeal to a state of feeling that is passing away; their war-cries are all old, many of them false, and some feigned. They believe a great deal of the nonsense they are talking about Greeley and the rebels, but not all of it, and their violence overshoots the mark. Butler and Wilson, who are coming here next week to speak at meetings together, will not help them any in this respect, while Banks and Sumner, and Trumbull, if he comes, will hurt them a good deal—as Greeley did.

Underneath this upper surface contest on National questions there is in Maine, as in most of the strong Republican States, a contest between men and rings for the control of the State and the counties. Speaker Blaine is to-day the autocrat of Maine, with Hamlin for his vizier; Frederick Pike and S. P. Morrill, and Tom Lang, and a good many more are in open revolt against him, and General Chamberlain is waiting rather impatiently for a chance to overthrow him. Personally, Chamberlain is friendly to Grant, and if he votes at all will probably vote for his old commander; but politically he sympathizes with the opposition, and would love dearly to see the power of Blaine broken, though the Republican party, were, as it would be, broken with him. Governor Chamberlain's whole political philosophy with the Greeley movement, and if H. G. is elected, it is safe to predict that the President of Bowdoin College will support his administration. But he is in no condition this year to take part in politics, and he will not. Pike and Lang and other bolters are fighting his battles as well as their own, whether they wish to or not. In the counties and Congressional Districts there are rings and bolts, many of the latter insignificant, but in some localities important. The close counties of the State are Franklin, Hancock, Knox, Lincoln, Waldo, Washington, and York, of which last year the Democrats carried only Knox. This year the Opposition has a fair chance to carry Waldo, Hancock, and Washington, and perhaps one or two more besides Knox, of which they are sure, and they will be helped greatly by the feeling against rings and party dictation. And again, if Hale is elected in No. 5 it will be partly due to a bolt against Pike by the Democrats. Probably a political overturn in Maine can be staved off this year, but it must come soon.

The Prussian Government and the Jesuits.

On the 1st inst. the Society of Jesuits, established in Posen, was officially dissolved. On the day before there had been a celebration, with great pomp, and in the midst of an immense concourse of the population, and members of the Catholic clergy, of the festival of Ignatius de Loyola, founder of the order. On the morning of the 1st, the Landrath assisted by his secretary, went to the Jesuits' convent, and after having assembled all the members, declared to them that from that day the community would cease to exist, and that consequently the Fathers would have to abstain henceforward from all ecclesiastical functions; that they were specially forbidden to say mass, preach, instruct, confess, or visit the sick. The church of the convent was closed, and the keys deposited at the town hall. At the end of a period rigorously fixed, the Fathers will have to inform the authorities whether they wish to remain in Prussia or emigrate to a foreign country. Up to this time they may continue to inhabit their present quarters. The news of this administrative act spread rapidly in the town of Posen, causing a certain emotion among the Catholic population, and provoking a considerable gathering of spectators before the convent, but no disturbances occurred.

—When the Louisiana debt limitation of $25,000,000 became law, the debt amounted to $41,733,759 17.

SCIENCE.

Day's Session of the A. A. A. S.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Aug. 23.

ent Smith called the meeting to order a. m.

list of new members was read.

ecretary announced that Professor ould read a paper before the Association Saturday night, and Professor kindly consented to give a popular this evening.

have been papers already handed to be read.

ecretary announced that the Micro Section had opened session in the building, and would exhibit a num specimens under the lenses.

sor Perry, of Harvard University, ed all private individuals to aid him ing an index to American Geology, ing him papers.

Standing Committee recommended a be published of all the State surveys, was adopted.

tion to memorialize Congress on the tion of such maps was adopted.

e morning session various papers ad,—one by Professor White, State ist of Iowa, on the Geological Formation the State. The paper was of great interest referring to the fertility and growth State, and its mineral resources. It ussed by a number of members.

ext paper was by Professor Andrews, and its Uses,—giving the formation ferent kinds of coal, and their relative to the arts and manufactures.

papers in Section A were two in number on Vibrations, consisting entirely of tions; and the other by Professor on Electricity and Expansion. He ignored all laws of Physics, Mathe and Chemistry.

Section then adjourned till to-morrow, take an excursion down the river on ilroad, which was a pleasant and ride.

ssor Morse lectured to-night on the of Animals. The Professor is a speaker, thoroughly informed in nce of Natural History, in the study he is evidently an enthusiast; and ing the rare and happy faculty of ing to his audience, in condensed the facts he has acquired by years of study, with a clearness that claims rer's attention without wearying. he is materially aided rapid blackboard sketching, in which adept, slashing off sketch after with a rapidity and precision that marvellous to the beholder. One stroke crayon tells more than three printed of any Natural History. He draws with one hand, and often with

y has been very little done to-day. sion will last till next Tuesday.

FOSSIL.

GREELEY AND GRANT.

ews of Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm.

ditor of The Chicago Tribune:

Want of health has prevented my ing my native State in favor of the of our distinguished son, James and the triumph of the principles he I had thought to sit quietly in 's sphere," and see the Presidential settled by those who assume that business to attend to political af But there has been such a general tion of old Abolitionists, in search opinions on the respective merits of who aspire to the honors and the ts of that great victory for which long contended, that I, too, have been and presented to the public as an ad of the re-election of President Grant, fied, for forty years, to keep my lit fluence on the right side, and cannot it to go over at this late day.

original Abolitionist, I must prefer to Grant, because he has been a and consistent opponent of "the of all villainies," while Grant sent back masters the slaves who claimed his tion at Fort Donelson, and never, at has shown any sympathy for the any love for human freedom. With ey I differed, for years; but it was about means to attain the end we were agreed. I differed still Mr. Garrison, and think, to-day, Greeley was the more efficient Abo of the two. I see nothing wrong alition between Abolitionists and ry-Democrats. By such a coalition, ced the cause of Freedom in the campaign. By such coalitions, Chase, and Hale were elected to United States Senate; by a coalition , the Lord punished the wicked of Ahab; and by a coali with rascals, General Grant to retain the Government patron some of the bitterest "copper I ever knew are his supporters. His are using their utmost efforts to win Rebel leaders to his side, and firing guns in honor of their success in North

Patriot, I must prefer Greeley; for, Grant gave a wholesale military par Rebels, under the apple tree where Lee made their mutual surrender, bound himself, personally, to hold one left for punishment, ready to that punishment when the Govern should be ready to administer it.

Economist, I prefer Greeley, because, pledge of ten thousand dollars, he the Government about that amount th for an indefinite period, and upon our grand Arch Rebel the ex of his own and his family's support opposed to paying taxes to keep Mr. Jeff. Davis in the choicest delicacies mansion,—buying carpets to cover halls his sensitive nerves should not be by the rough tread of the Union who acted as servants and body to his Mightiness. I think that the thousand dollars we paid for catch him, and the hundred thousand for him, were quite enough, and, as a I am greatly obliged to Mr. Gree others for releasing us of the cost of this distinguished guest of the Na They certainly got the Government an ugly tangle.

little I know of Statesmanship leads prefer Mr. Greeley, because, according showing of that astute thinker, Wen Phillips, he is about the only Statesman ve had. If the Southern people cannot ted to govern the Southern States, the st was a miserable failure, and that man foresaw this result, and had the cour to propose a better way, is a rare speci of sagacity and bravery. It is the ut folly to talk of a Republic, which is erned from the outside; and, to my mind, Greeley was right in proposing to the thern people to submit the question of dissolution of the Union to the vote of whole people of the Union. To fight that le with ballots instead of bullets, would been the wiser course, and Mr. Greeley to blame that both parties rejected sensible advice, or that the Southern ple attempted to take by force what he willing to grant,—that they struck and to bear.

what I know of War, I prefer Mr. ey, whose policy was—

Beware
entrance to a quarrel; but, being in,
that the opposer may beware of thee;

do not kill him after he is dead. He opposed to beginning the war; but, begun, he urged the most decisive sures; and when it was over, he wanted quit.

a Republican, I prefer the election of a publican by Democratic votes, to that of Democrat by Republican votes; and feel we have nothing to do with the motives which may influence Tammany in aiding good men to do right. The Lord uses very wicked men, and fallen angels, to accom his purposes; and no man is so bad that he does not sometimes do a good act. "to catch a rogue" is a proverb; if the Tammany thieves will aid the American people to circumvent the horde rogues now robbing them through Executive offices, well and good. have no objection to walking working with "Auld Clootie and all his so long as they go my road, and do the I want done; but, if I were fastidious my company, I know no place where could find worse than in the Grant party. They have amnestied all the old Rebels, ex about two hundred, and are cheek-and with all whom they can coax into a alition; and, of the Grant office-holders are personally known to me, about one are among the most corrupt politicians among; some of them men who would boast their success in buying an appointment, go with any party that paid best.

As a woman-suffragist, I prefer open oppo to a politic pretention of respectful consideration; and, as a citizen of the Great Republic, must prefer its safety and perma to my own individual rights under the rights of over one-half the peo whole is greater than any part. that the days of the Republic are numbered and few if the moral sense of the becomes so debased as to permit them approve, or treat with indifference, the of the public patronage for the benefit President, or even of his party; and war to conquer the Rebel States a lesser evil than the moral gangrene approved personal dishonesty in the Pres Chair.

Greeley is an honest man, and I could him to do his duty in any office, even his election to old Satan himself.

JANE G. SWISSHELM.

The Cottage Grove Shooting Affair.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

There was injustice done me by your reporting the shooting on Saturday on the Cottage Grove avenue car. The I entered the car at Madison street, on my way home. The man Woodward was already in the car, sitting. I took a seat opposite him, and nothing happened to call my attention to him until the car reached the corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street, when, without any warning or provocation, never having spoken to him or seen him before, to my knowledge, he struck me several times on the head with a large hickory stick. I tried to take it from him; I being entirely unarmed, and seeing which, he drew his revolver and fired several shots, three taking effect in my head and neck. In trying to get away I ran to the front end of the car, when he struck me several times on the head with the revolver, and then made his escape up Wabash avenue, the crowd pursuing. I ran for about half block, when I fell from exhaustion and loss of blood, and was carried to Bliss & Sharp's Drug store, where the man Woodward was brought and I identified him.

By inserting the above, you will give the true facts to the public, and greatly oblige yours truly.

ALFRED WESTON.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.

STORMS AT THE EAST.

Devastation by Wind and Lightning in Fairfield County, Conn.

South Norwalk Conn. (Aug. 23) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

At half past 4 p. m. the storm burst upon us in all its fury. The very flood gates of heaven seemed to be open, and the waters of a second deluge buried upon us. Flashes of lightning were incessant, and electric bolts very frequent. In company with all this came a mighty wind, in power and duration unequalled by anything that we have had since the great September gale of 1835, when whole farms were devastated and hundreds of acres of woodland laid waste, its track still plainly traceable by stumps of trees as yet undecayed.

It lasted about thirty minutes, and swept a region three and one half miles wide by eight miles long, commencing within the borders of Wilton, taking a southwardly direction through Norwalk, South Norwalk, Westport, and Saugatuck, finally losing itself on the broad waters of Long Island Sound.

In Wilton more than two hundred trees were uprooted, and the branches that were wrenched off and quantity of fruit prematurely forced from the stems cannot be estimated. At Saugatuck, in front of Mr. E. S. Wheeler's residence, near the railroad station, an aged buttonwood, which had withstood the tempests of a century, was struck and shattered by a bolt. In his yard, where are many forest trees, at least four of the finest were blown down. Around the residence of his brother, the Hon. John Wheeler, a scene of destruction is presented which pen is powerless to picture.

Near the house of Mr. Rufus Wakeman trees without number are either broken or wholly blown down.

Mr. Jesse Bradley had a chimney demolished and sad havoc made among his young fruit trees.

In Westport the storm king held carnival, and memory of him will long exist. At the rear of Mr. F. H. Nash's barn the largest apple tree in town yielded to the force of the wind, and, with its burden of fruit, kissed the ground. Maple trees especially were victims of the wind's power, and were most unmercifully dealt with. Captain Frederick Jarvis lost half a dozen apple trees, and Mr. Frank Raymond, close by, as many more, besides damage to his farm buildings.

In many places fences of stone were thrown from their foundations.

In Norfolk great damage resulted. The noble elm trees in St. Paul's (Episcopal) churchyard succumbed in more than one instance. Opposite, in the yard of Mrs. James Moody Hoyt, the eye was pained to see noble specimens of fancy and expensive trees laid low. Rev. S. B. S. Bissell suffered by loss of trees, and Colonel F. St. John Lockwood, President of the First National Bank, has reason to remember the terrible visitation.

At the foot of Mill Hill a great willow tree gave way, and in its fall demolished a chimney in Mr. J. A. Honecker's bakery, besides sending a heavy skylight across the street fifty feet distant.

The Norwalk Hotel people looked from their windows, and beholding trees and branches flying on every hand, thought their fancied place of safety very unsafe. Close by the Methodist Episcopal Church a willow tree came down with a rush, smashing things in its course, but, fortunately striking no person.

All along the route between Norwalk and this city people are this morning engaged in removing debris in the shape of broken limbs, and throughout the city there is scarcely a dooryard that cannot tell a story of one or more of its favorite trees annihilated. At this writing it is impossible to estimate the damage, but it may be counted by thousands of dollars.

The rain was prodigious, and drenched the earth unlike anything of the kind we have had for years. All the streams are swollen, and drought, for this season at least, is an impossibility. The streets present a look as to cleanliness unlike that seen for many a day.

The corn fields are a curiosity, the stalks laying close to the ground, as if some huge roller had been driven over them. Buckwheat is literally ruined where exposed to a full rake of the gale. As for apples, which are more plenty than during any year since 1846, it is estimated that 10,000 bushels are on the ground within the limits of the towns of Norwalk and Westport.

DAMAGE TO THE CONNECTICUT TOBACCO CROP.

From the Hartford Courant.

A terrible hail storm passed over Rockville, Ellington, and Vernon yesterday afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock, doing great damage to buildings, fruit and shade trees, and growing crops. The tobacco crop, it is thought, is nearly all destroyed or very badly damaged in those towns where the storm was heaviest. The hail stones fell as large small as hens' eggs. The glass windows in the large Windermere mills at Rockville were all broken, and this damage is estimated at $5,000. The car house of the Rockville Branch Railroad was blown down by the high wind, and is a complete ruin. The same is the case with the engine house at Vernon depot.

Any number of trees were blown down, and great damage has been done to corn, as well as to tobacco, in the path of the hurricane. The storm was also very severe in many other towns, but the telegraph wires are prostrated in nearly all directions, and we cannot get reports of damages. Many fields of tobacco between this and South Windsor were damaged by the wind. Tobacco that had not been "topped" suffered less than fields that were nearly ready for the harvest. Where heavy tobacco is thus prostrated, it cannot be straightened up again without more or less damage. Many fields of corn in South Windsor and vicinity were also blown down.

A SHOCKING CRIME.

The Most Brutal Murder on Record—A Wagon-Load of Corpses.

From the Nodaway (Mo.) Democrat.

One of the most horrible, cold-blooded, and darkest murders has been committed that has been brought to light in the last century. The facts, as we have them before us, are as follows:

On last Tuesday a man drove into Clearmont, fourteen miles northwest of Maryville, with two horses and covered wagon. The man had broke the neck-yoke of his wagon, and spent some time in trying to procure another. His actions were somewhat strange. He was intoxicated, gave a little girl $5 to bring him a drink of water, and seemed much excited. Mr. John Griffey, happening near the wagon, discovered a disagreeable odor, and asked the man what he had in the wagon that smelt so. He replied that it was a quarter of beef that was about spoiled. Mr. Gridley asked him why he carried such beef, to which he made no reply. Soon after the man left the wagon Mr. Griffey and others, thinking all was not right, concluded to make an investigation. And such a sight as was revealed to their view was enough to "make the knees of terror quake and the face of darkness turn pale!" There, wrapped up in bedclothes, were five human beings, piled together, partly decomposed, and presenting as sad and mournful a spectacle as ever was beheld. The victims were two men, one woman and two children. The children were small, one a babe of two months, the other two years. One man, the woman and children had their throats cut from ear to ear. They were probably murdered in the wagon where found, as they were in their night clothes. The other man was of large frame, and had been killed by being shot in the head and beaten with a club. He had probably been sleeping under the wagon, as his body had been cut in two for the purpose of getting him in the wagon.

The feelings of the citizens of Clearmont may well be imagined when so dreadful a crime was known to have been committed. Many advocated instant death to such a fiend in human form, who must have committed the crime, but wiser counsels prevailed, and his life was spared, not, however, until he had made a statement of what he knew about the crime, which he did not do until he had the second time felt his weight at the short end of a rope. He at first said his prayers and made his peace with his Maker, but upon being let down the second time he made the following statement: He said his name was Osburn; that his wife and wife's mother lived near Mt. Ayr, in Ringgold County, Iowa. He said his mother-in-law's name was Delilah Ayers, and that he had a boy five years old. He said the name of the murdered family is Ormes; that they went to Kansas from Minnesota last spring; that the name of the other murdered man was Daniel Dickerson; that he had accompanied the murdered family from Minnesota to Kansas, and was a cousin to Miss Ormes. He said that Joseph Williams murdered the party last Thursday night, near Bolton, Kansas, and hired him for a consideration of $700 to conceal the bodies; that he started to do so, intending to secrete them in the first brush patch; that there was a keg of whiskey in the wagon, from which he had freely imbibed, and had been drunk ever since; that he desired to put them in the Missouri river, but that he got to White Cloud in the day time and could not do so. He states that he could not find any suitable place to hide the bodies; that it appeared to him that Providence was against him, and smote his conscience so that he was not conscious of what he was doing.

He stated that Williams followed the Ormes family from Minnesota for the purpose of murdering them; that the cause of his hate was an old love affair between himself and Mrs. Ormes; that Williams had sworn to slay Ormes, his wife, and their posterity; that when the parties were murdered they had the wagon in which the bodies were found, two yoke of oxen, and some loose cattle. He said he had traded the cattle for a span of horses, and sold the loose cattle just before he arrived at Clearmont, and that he had also hid the $700 in a sack.

The parties who have him in charge are the best citizens on the Nodaway. They started on the back track, and found his statements correct about trading and selling the cattle, but could not find the money where he stated he had hid it.

Sheriff Wray went to bring Osburn in yesterday, but could not get him, as the parties who have him intend to keep him until it is ascertained whether his statements are true. The Sheriff left for Kansas last night to have Williams arrested and kept though a telegram was sent to Holton to make the arrest yesterday.

These are all the facts we are able to furnish at present. The guilty parties will undoubtedly be punished to the fullest extent of the law.

LATER.

MARYVILLE, Mo., 10:10 p. m.

The place has been found, near Burr Oak Grove, in this county, where it is supposed that Osburn killed the Ormes family and Dickinson. The party were seen on the road before the terrible tragedy occurred, travelling together a short time before they got to the spot where they camped. Great quantities of blood were found on the ground and other evidences that put it beyond a doubt that Osburn killed them. Osburn is not in the hands of the law—it is probable the law will never have anything to do with him. He is in the hands of citizens who, indignant at the fearful crime perpetrated, will see to it that he never escapes.

A diary found on the person of one of the men shows that the last entry was made at Holton.

The bodies had evidently been hauled for several days, as full-grown maggots were found on them. The man says he came up through Holt County, and that he intended to deposit the victims in the Missouri River, but as he crossed in day-time, and was drunk, he saw no good opportunity to do so. Sheriff Wray went to the country this morning to receive the supposed murderer, but he had been chained in the woods by some of the citizens, until they could get some additional information, and they refused to tell where he was, but assured the sheriff that the man should not be hung, and, as the sheriff could not find him, he returned home to await further developments.

Wife's Advertisement vs. Husband's.

The Clinton, (Mass.) *Courant*, of last week, contained an advertisement of an injured husband, signing himself W. H. Cogswell, as follows:

"Whereas, My wife, Sarah Z. Cogswell, has left my bed and board, this is to give notice to all concerned that I shall pay no debts which she may contract after this date."

His wife must have been apprised of the intended action of her lord, and forthwith concocted the following rhymes, which she published over her signature in the same issue of the paper wherein her husband's notice appeared, directly beneath it.

"I, Sarah Z. Cogswell, just wish to say
That he refused to pay for my board;
As for the bed, 'twas mine, and I took it away,
And 'twas a loss he ill could afford.

"No debts of my contracting!" Indeed!
I earned and paid for my clothes,
And many's the shirt I have bought for his need,
And handkerchiefs to wipe his nose.

"Before you talk of my bills, 'twould be better, I think,
And be of more credit to you,
To pay promptly for all your teams, victuals and drink—
For you seldom pay bills when they're due.

"Through my married life I hoed my own row,
And still am able to do it:
To the north, south, east or west you may go;
Whoever lives with you will rue it."

—The Frankfort *Yeoman* says: "The managers of the Louisville Exposition, with commendable enterprise, have sent a Committee to Mr. John Harper to procure the great horse Longfellow for exhibition on that interesting occasion. There is, of course, little doubt that the application will meet with success. It is quite appropriate that the renowned and matchless thoroughbred should have a prominent place in the great Exposition, among the rare products and glories of Kentucky, the South, the Union, and the age."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Chapped hands and face cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Premature loss of the hair, which is so common nowadays, may be entirely prevented by the use of Burnett's Cocoaine.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This Superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory 16 Bond st. New York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

6 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—ELEGANTLY FURnished front parlor to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with board, to rent.

9 SOUTH MAY-ST., BETWEEN WASHINGTON and Randolph—A pleasant room, well furnished, suitable for two gentlemen, with board.

50 LAKE-AV.—FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODAtions for lady and gent, or gentlemen, in highly respectable house; most pleasantly situated, overlooking lake; convenient to cars; three houses from Fairview depot, and near Douglas House. Terms very moderate; private family; barn accommodation. References exchanged.

76 SOUTH PEORIA—SEVEN VACANCIES for gentlemen; large airy rooms and first-class board from $5 to $6 per week.

144 SOUTH PEORIA-ST. — A PLEASANT front parlor to two gentlemen. Gas and bath. Day boarders taken.

396 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—LARGE FRONT room furnished, in a private family, with board. Also single rooms for gentlemen.

457 WEST JACKSON-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished room with first-class board. A very pleasant front parlor.

460 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT, with board, a large furnished room.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK —One very large unfurnished front room, except new Brussels carpet; one large unfurnished room, and one furnished single room, with board; all modern conveniences in the rooms; house is new and modern. Location desirable. Table first-class.

WEBER HOUSE—156 WEST LAKE-ST.—FIRST-class board at from $6 to $9 per week. Day board, $5. Transient, $2.

South Side.

49 HUBBARD-COURT, BETWEEN STATE-st. and Wabash-av.—Room and board for gentlemen; accommodation for day boarders.

325 MICHIGAN-AV.—2 FURNISHED FRONT rooms to rent, with board.

344 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO NICELY FURnished rooms, with good board, for gentlemen, or married couple; gas in room; terms reasonable.

499 BURNSIDE-ST. (NOW DEARBORN) near Twenty ninth and State-sts.—Pleasant rooms, with good board, at very lowest rates. Parlors, piano, bathroom, and everything desirable.

609 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished front room, bath room, &c., with first-class table; also, single room; references exchanged.

751 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished or unfurnished parlor floor (3 rooms to a family of three or four, with first-class table; also room for single gentleman.

754 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED AND UNfurnished front rooms, and rooms en suite, with first-class board; references required.

806 WABASH-AV.—UNFURNISHED ROOM to rent, for gentleman and lady, with board; references exchanged.

809 WABASH-AV.—LADY SCHOOL TEACHers are invited to inspect the upper floor of this house. Excellent table, pleasant society.

SOUTH SIDE HOUSE, 1121 STATE-ST.—PLEASant rooms, with good board, at $5 per week; families accommodated.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG LADY, IN A PRIVATE family, in the vicinity of Twenty-fourth-st., east of State. Address X 71, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR MYSELF AND WIFE. CAN furnish rooms. Terms must be moderate. Address, giving terms and address, F 68, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH GOOD ROOM, FOR SINGLE gentleman, on West Side, west of the park. Address, stating terms, etc., O 31, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GOOD ROOM, WITH BREAKFAST and tea, on West Side, for a single gentleman. Accommodation must be first-class. Address, stating terms, location, etc., A 78, Tribune office.

BOARD — BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, board and room in a private family, in Chicago or vicinity. Address, stating terms, X 10, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40 HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Foreman's grist mills, with corn-shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw-mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 53 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

FOR SALE—LITTLE ENGINE AND BOILER two-man power. 336 Carpenter-st.

FOR SALE—ONE AMES' PORTABLE ENGINE and boiler. 10-horse power in good condition. Address E. J. CHAPIER, 209 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—TWO BOILERS 44 INCHES DIameter, 18 feet long, and two 17-inch flues; one boiler 48 inches diameter, 48 three inch tubes 12 feet long; one right-hand engine 11x20. All new work. J. C. BOWSER & Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, law-suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything they wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 287 West Madison-st.

MRS. L. CLARKE, TRANCE MEDIUM, NO. 399 West Madison-st.

MADAM IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEmale physician and astrologist, is now permanently located in Chicago. She has no equal in her profession in telling the past, present, and future. Her advice in regard to business is unvaluable. Call and be convinced of her great power. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. By mail inclose $2 and stamp, with exact age and name. Address or call on MADAM IDELL, No. 150 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FOR DRUG store in thriving country town, first class Chicago real estate. Address X 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A NICE PACING mare and harness for a piano. Address V 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE MAYwood lots, or Kansas property, for Racine or Kenosha, Wis., property. W. H. VAN ORNUM, 225 South Park-av. or Kenosha, Wis.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD FARM of 40 acres for grocery stock. R. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION—NO. 5 ASHLEY-ST., 7-room dwelling and lot, 24x120.
No. 165 North Oakley-st., 6-room dwelling and lot, 24x125.
No. 31 North Peoria-st., 10-room dwelling and lot, 24x100.
Warren-av., one block west of Park, dwelling and lot, 24x125.
No. 214 North Ashland-av., store, shop, and leasehold.
No. 233 West Lake-st., store, dwelling, and leasehold.
No. 89 Warren-av., frame dwelling, to be moved.
24 lots in Russell's Sub., 38, 39, 14.
24 lots in Whitford's Sub., 36, 39, 14.
35 lots in Smith's Sub., Irving Park, 22, 40, 13.
8 lots in Indian Ridge sub.
4 lots on northwest corner Hoyne and Taylor-sts., 25x112.
1 lot on Wilcox-av., 23x125.
24 lots on Tremont-av., between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts., 25x124.
On Thursday morning, Aug. 29, at 10 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 44 State-st. Full particulars furnished by HORACE REED & CO.,
General Merchandise and Real Estate Auctioneers.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD BOULEVARD—BEAUtiful lots at a bargain, between South Park Boulevard and Vincennes-av. Oakwood is 100 feet in width, and is the connecting link between South Park and Drexel Boulevards. It is to be immediately improved, and made as attractive as any of the other Boulevards, at the expense of the Park Commission, without taxation on the property. Lots 50x135 feet each, to an 18 foot alley fronting north. Title unquestionable. As I am now offering this property below the market by fully $25 per foot, in order to effect immediate sales, I will guarantee any purchaser 10 per cent net for a determinate period, and will allow any broker through whom a sale is effected, a commission of 2½ per cent. ... reserved and brought ... to a recent period, so that there would be no difficulty in getting sales.
J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—3 LOTS ON PAULINA-ST., between Jackson and Van Buren-sts. Easy terms to parties who will build.
50 feet on Jackson, just west of Ashland-av.
50 feet on Adams, just west of Paulina-st.
50 feet on corner Union Park Place and Washington-av.
50 feet on Warren-av., east of Hoyne.
50 feet on Adams, west of the railroad.
MEAD & COE,
79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN SECTION 6, 37, 13, at a bargain. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—2 LOTS ON JACKSON-ST. AND 2 on Van Buren, between Honore and Lincoln, $85 and $100 per foot. T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, FIVE NEW homes at the corner of Western-av. and Lexington-st.; $500 cash, balance in monthly payments. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON WEST LAKE-ST., corner of May, with five houses renting for $2,700. Price, $26,000. JOHN ROCKWELL, 364 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY M. H. MORRIS—ROOM 247 West Randolph.
13 lots in the original Irving Park subdivision at $10 per foot; the cheapest property offered in Chicago.
Also, fine marble octagon front house, near Union Park, $12,000.
Also, 2½ feet, a nice manufacturing site, west of river, on Polk st., $100 per foot; would exchange for other property.
Also, fruit farm at St. Jo. to exchange.
Also, 10 acres near Jefferson station.

FOR SALE—HOUSE-HUNTERS, ATTENTION —Two new two story cottages at Oakland (Fortieth st.) with 7 large rooms, besides pantry, closets and basement, gas materials, hard and soft water; very near horse and steam cars; only $3,800; $500 cash and balance $500 a year until paid for; 8 per cent; good neighborhood; land advancing; cheaper than paying rent. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ON LAKE-ST., BETWEEN MARket and Franklin-sts., lot 20x180 feet to alley, north front; terms reasonable; or will lease for ten years to any one who will build. FAKE & CLARK, 350 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON EASY TERMS—BURNside-st., near Forty-fourth.
Butterfield-st., near Forty-fourth.
Haynes-st., near Archer-av.
FAKE & CLARK, 350 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD residence on South Side, worth from $20,000 to $25,000, an elegant new four story and basement brick and stone building in burnt district. FAKE & CLARK, 350 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED city property—Some very choice suburban property, improved and unimproved, at Hinsdale, River side, and Lawndale; in large or small tracts. Some good trades can be made. Apply to G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 79 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK—LOTS FRONTing Madison Lake, Homan Washington, Park-av., Warren Monroe, Kedzie, Walnut, Adams and Jackson-sts. and Central Park, all near this beautiful and rapidly improving park. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 83 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT $450, A FEW LOTS JUST OUTside of the fire limits, on Leavitt, Oakley, Hoyne and Western-av. There is nothing inside the old city limits as desirable or cheap. Small payment down, and perfect title. Office open every evening till 9 o'clock. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 128 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HUMBOLDT PARK—LOTS ON Wood, Augusta and Samuel-sts. and on California, Chicago, Genessee, and Fairfield-avs. and other streets in the immediate vicinity of Humboldt Park, at from $400 to $1,250 per lot. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 83 East Washington st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES FOR SALE ON 5 years' time monthly payments, interest 8 per cent; water on premises, and convenient to cars, on Thirty second-st., east of Wallace-st. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 145 LaSalle-st. basement.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. SAMPSON, 18 SOUTH Clinton-st.: Lots outside the fire limits, near schools, churches, and street cars, on Mitchell, Henry, and Catharine-sts., between Centre and Ashland avs.

FOR SALE—LAKE AV. CHOICE EAST FRONT building lots, 50x200 feet, just outside of Oakwood-av. (the new boulevard), considerable below market price. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO., NOS. 87 and 89 Clark-st., opposite the Court House:
Fine house and corner lot on Ashland av., $12,500.
Business lot, 40 ft front on Michigan-st., near Dearborn, only $250 per foot.
Houses and lots on the South and West Sides, of all grades and prices.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT OCTAGON MARBLE house, bay window. Easy terms. Apply to MEARS, 11 to 12, any day, No. 1332 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE CHOICEST BUSIness lots in Chicago, 90x198 feet on Adams-st., between Franklin-st. and Fifth-av.; low price. Terms easy. W. O. COLE, 99 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES NEAR CENTRAL PARK, on Harrison-st. A fine piece; $2,300 per acre. JAMES H. HILL, 360 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS CAN BE HAD IN brick house and lot on Johnson-place; $6,000. Brick house and lot No. 24 Thirty-eighth st.; $6,000. Brick house and lot No. 141 Vincennes-av.; $9,500. Marble front house and lot No. 43 Langley-st.; $7,000, only $1,000 down. Each house has 11 rooms, gas, water bath, furnace pipes, speaking tubes, etc. J. S. SCOVEL, 75 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE HOUSE AND LOT, 48X125 feet to an alley, east front, on Lake-av., 400 feet north of Egan-av.; water and gas; nice shrubbery; very near horse and steam cars; only $9,000. Anyone wanting a moderately-priced house with very choice lot, and who will take the trouble to inquire, will find this a decided bargain. Terms easy. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LINCOLN PARK—LOTS FRONTing Fullerton-av., Racine-av., Halsted, Sophia, Fremont, and Orchard-sts. and Wabash-av. in the neighborhood of Lincoln Park; street railway within a few blocks; lots cheap and on very easy terms. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 83 East Washington st.

FOR SALE—CORNER MICHIGAN-AV. AND Thirty second st. lot 50x165, very desirable. J. H. KEELER, 235 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—A 20-ACRE BLOCK, SOUTH WEST corner of Thirty first and Wallace sts.; also a 2 acre grove block with a $40,000 residence, near Lincoln Park; strangers seeking solid investments in Chicago would do well to investigate. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 306 WALNUTst., corner Western-av., lot 30x120; must be sold by Sept 15. Inquire of owner, on the premises.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT HOUSE AND GROUNDS suitable for private hotel on one of the avenues, near Twenty-second-st.; would rent furnished for boarding-house. RICE & SUMWALT, 400 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE CORNER LOT; THE southeast corner of South Park and Oakwood Boulevards, 152½x150 feet to an 18-foot alley; very cheap and on easy terms, if taken immediately; title beyond question. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—VINCENNES-AV., SOUTHEAST corner Oakwood Boulevard, a handsome grove lot, 183x218 to an 18 foot alley; cheap; easy terms. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—2 SPLENDID 2-STORY 10-ROOM dwellings and lots, on Peoria-st.; $500 down; balance monthly. T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington st.

FOR SALE—30X120 FEET, WITH GOOD HOUSE, 681 West Lake-st. Will sell at a bargain this week. T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$200 PER FOOT, 100X100 ON LAKE st., between Peoria and Sangamon, south front. T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ON SMALL MONTHLY payments a large 2 story house of 10 rooms, bath, etc., centrally located. Neighborhood unexceptional. Inquire of J. M. BIRSH, 88 West Washington-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BROWN HORSE, SWELLING ON front leg; strap round neck. Liberal reward for returning to 82 Archer-av.

LOST—LAST NIGHT, ABOUT 6 O'CLOCK, A dark brown and a bay mare; the bay mare is lame in her off hind leg; the other has got a white spot on her shoulder, from the effects of collar. Whoever returns them to J. BROWN, southeast corner of Thirty-ninth and State-sts., will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—A TICKET FROM CHICAGO TO NEW York via Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad. Please return to 180 Harquart st., and be rewarded.

LOST—A POCKETBOOK CONTAINING SOME money, and dinner ticket. The finder will be rewarded by calling on the storekeeper at the Palmer Hotel.

FOUND—A BROWN HORSE, WITH BLACK feet. The owner can have it back by paying expenses and proving his property. B. HOKAMP, 289 Blue Island av.; by day time at work corner Madison and Franklin-sts.

STOLEN—ON RETURN OF JEWELRY STOLEN from 507 Michigan av. on the night of the 23d, I will pay one-half its value and ask no questions. WM. HOOPS, Cashier M. C. R. R.

STOLEN—A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE given by the undersigned for the return of the watches and chain taken from 422 Wabash-av., Monday night, Aug. 19. J. M. ADSIT, Jr., 220 Wabash-av.

STRAYED—FROM GALE FARM, 1 BAY HORSE, long back and rump, heavy tail and fore top, white spot under fetlock on hind leg, long fetlocks. Any information regarding him may be left on premises, with V. W. SHAFFER, or 7 East Randolph-st.

$50 REWARD—HORSE, BUGGY AND HARness stolen, from McGregor's barn, on Friday night, Aug. 23; bay mare 5 years old, black legs, mane and tail, skin scratched off both hind legs; buggy, piano box, round corners, with double bronze stripe crossed on corners; running gear painted drab, with small stripe; harness almost new. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of same, by JAS. MITCHELL & SON, Lemont, Ill.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION CONCERNING JOSEPH FOX, who arrived in this city on the 20th, will be gladly received by his brother. Address T 70, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—IF MR. MILTON BALDWIN IS still in the city, he can find the parties he inquired for at the Home by calling at 537 West Indiana-st., near Oakley. L. M.

PERSONAL—PARTY WHO BOUGHT EVENING Mail yesterday, on State st. car, south, 5½ p. m., please address C 28, Tribune Branch office.

PERSONAL—MR. EDWARD DAVIS, LATE OF Denver City, Colorado, will hear from an old friend by addressing No. 171 East Madison-st., Rooms 1 and 2, Chicago.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT unnecessary process. Fee after decree. Scandal avoided. Address P. O. Drawer 552, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFter decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

DIVORCES WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REPORT. All law business done. JEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 494 South Clark-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL PLACE ON MADIson-av. Park, between Hyde Park and Kenwood, south front 100x188; buildings, furnace, range, furnished or unfurnished; terms to be made; call; factory; great bargains if taken at once. Can call house, and lease lot for 99 years. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY P. GEORGE, REAL Estate Agent, Evanston st.:
20 acres, near Hawthorn, only $1,000.
80 acres near Lawndale, only $1,200.
5 acres, near Brighton, only $1,500.
20 acres, near Cornell, only $2,000.
7 acres, near Kensington, only $600.
40 acres, near Summit, only $150.
60 feet, near corner Fifth-av. and Harrison-sts., $55 a great bargain.
60 feet, Wentworth av., near Boulevard, only $25, if taken at once—very cheap.
Lot on Twenty-fifth-st., near Wallace, $1,000.
Lot on Butterfield, near Thirty-first st., $1,200.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—SEVERAL new cottages and two-story houses in good neighborhood, near church, schools and depot; 24 passenger trains daily each way, 30 minutes by steam; fare $8 per 100. BULBURD & CO., Englewood, and 95 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—1 OR 12 FINELY LOCATED RESIdence lots near the boulevard and Wentworth-av., offered cheap. BULBURD & CO., Englewood, and 95 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—FOR A FEW days, several choice 50 foot lots on Wabash, Michigan, and Indiana-avs., near South Park and Englewood Station. Remember, this suburb gives you the choice of 24 daily passenger trains each way. Fare $8 per 100. Time, 20 minutes. HULBURD & CO., Englewood, and 95 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—26 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS ON the ridge at South Englewood, near the depot. Halsted-st is gravelled all the way to the property, many trains run at hours to accommodate merchants and mechanics. The lots are only one block from the railroad. Price $350 each, payable $25 cash and $5 per month. Will sell on long time. No payments for three years to parties who will build at once. THOMAS A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FIVE AND TEN ACRE BLOCKS on the ridge at South Englewood, close to depot, and suitable for immediate subdivision. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GO WITH US ANY DAY TO SOUTH Evanston, and look at our fine new houses and large lots with wide streets. Our houses are both brick and wood, arranged for gas and water. There is no better place to live, or surer place to make money than in Evanston. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 281 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS AT SOUTH ENGLEwood. RICE & SUMWALT, 400 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES ON THE RIDGE AT South Englewood, only two blocks from railroad on long time; only $1,800 cash. FRANCIS W. COREY & CO., 170 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—640 ACRES AT WASHINGTON Heights. Call at once at RICE & SUMWALT, 400 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS in North Evanston and one in Glencoe. Both good houses. Prices, $3,800 and $4,500. Rent $25 and $40 per month; monthly payments will buy either place. Also, lots, blocks, and acres for sale at low figures in Evanston, North Evanston and Glencoe. C. E. BROWNE, near depot, Evanston.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY LYING CONtiguous to the C. B. & Q. R. R., between Chicago and Hinsdale, by G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., Real Estate Agent, 79 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE, ILL., 16 MILES from Chicago the very desirable and handsomely located tract of land, containing 160 acres, adjoining the village on the south. Also a village lot of about 10 acres, highly improved, with fine shrubbery, fruit trees, grape vines, etc. This land will be sold on easy terms, or exchanged for Chicago property. FAKE & CLARK, 350 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CHICAGO—IN FRONT OF Woollen Mills, a few lots; this week only. A. W. WHEELER, owner, 115 State-st.

FOR SALE—SIX ACRES NEAR CENTRAL Park on Lake-st.; also 40 acres near Calumet Harbor. J. H. KEELER, 235 Halsted st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, 40 ACRES IN Section 33, 39, 13. JOHN ROCKWELL, 364 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$800—THREE ACRES OF LAND, beautifully situated on high grounds, only 14 miles from the city. BY NOCKIN & FISCHER, Real Estate Agents, 118½ West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES ON WESTERN-AV. just south of city limits. J. L. CORTHELL, 122 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$900, COTTAGE AND LOT AT Washington Heights, one block from railroad; easy terms; by W. W. WATSON, JR., 16, 164 La Salle st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON, A COTTAGE AND grounds; also two unimproved lots. For terms, etc., apply at 287 East Madison st. Room 4.

FOR SALE—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO., NOS. 87 and 89 Clark-st., opposite the Court House:
2 acres in Stave's subdivision, $1,500 per acre.
Neat house and lot north of Englewood, $1,750.
Bargains in Maywood and Lake Forest houses and lots.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD, FOUR choice building lots, near depot, church and school; must be sold. Terms easy. Price one third less than on adjacent lots. W. P. JONES, 152 Lasalle-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF HOUSES AND lots, located near Hyde Park Depot and Hotel, ranging from $7,000 to $25,000. SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 330 Wabash-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR WHOLEsale business or Chicago property, two large first class estates of 1,160 and 1,500 acres; superior improvements; $60,000 to $150,000. Address P. O. Drawer 92, Battle Creek, Mich.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—BY M. H. MORRIS, ROOM 2, 47 West Randolph-st., improved city or acre property in exchange for unimproved central city property, and house and lot at Dixon, Ill., and cash $10,000 to $18,000. Also lots for fruit farm at St. Joseph. Also city or suburban property in exchange for 8 or 10 farms.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—TWO NEW 2-STORY HOUSES, FOR $25 each, at Cottage Grove, corner Forty-fifth and Evans-av., one block west of Cottage Grove dummy. F. D. ORCUTT.

TO RENT—NEW 6-ROOM COTTAGE ON SOUTH Side, extra size; gas and water; two full lots, near street-cars. Call or address L. J., No. 97 Twenty-second st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW HOUSE OF 12 rooms, suitable for hotel or boarding purposes, corner of Harrison and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—HOUSE 44 SHELDON ST., NEAR Washington; has bath room, hot and cold water, marble mantles, chandeliers, etc. Rent to a responsible tenant, $65 per month. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—ELLIS-AV. SOUTH OF DOUGLASplace the large elegant 3-story dwelling, No. 82, with modern improvements; large lot; view of Lake, and contiguous to steam and horse cars. Immediate possession. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—$20 PER MONTH 4 ROOM COTTAGE, water and shed 1 block from Archer-av. cars, by W. W. Watson, Jr., No. 16, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—DWELLING HOUSE, 895 WEST Taylor-st., corner Aberdeen. Contains 9 rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water, etc., and good barn. Apply to W. J. ONAHAN, 58 Central Union Block.

TO RENT—TO A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A neatly furnished cottage of 4 rooms; lady would like to board with the tenants. Address MRS. W. L. W., Tribune office.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL OCTAGON MARBLE house. Apply to MEARS, 11 to 12 any day, 1332 Prairie-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.

TO RENT—FINE BOARDING HOUSE, 18 rooms, North Wells-st. near Indiana; plenty of boarders; $100 will give two years' lease. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE AT HYDE PARK, CENtrally situated, handsome locality, convenient for small family. Inquire of C. S. WAITE, 157 Exchange Building, or at residence, Hyde Park.

TO RENT—TO A GOOD TENANT, 2 STORY and basement house 207 Twenty-fifth-st., 10 rooms, all modern improvements and in perfect order; chandeliers and barn; $75 per month. Room 16, Bryan Block. C. J. ADAMS.

TO RENT—$30, HOUSE OF SIX CONVENIENT rooms, and basement No. 862 South Dearborn-st., below Twenty ninth; desirable neighborhood; references required.

TO RENT—THE 8-ROOM COTTAGE SOUTHeast corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-fifth-st.; tenant must buy furniture amounting to about $700. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—2-STORY DWELLING NO. 837 South Park av.; 10 rooms; hot and cold water, bath-room, etc.; all first-class. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS; all modern improvements, to gentlemen and their wives. Inquire at 46 South May-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS FOR lady and gentleman; location quiet but central. All modern improvements. Address G 83, Tribune office.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 25 BLUE Island av., near Harrison st.; 5 rooms; $35. Apply to Dr. SULLIVAN, 177 West Twelfth st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished; all modern improvements; in a first-class neighborhood. Apply at 664 Monroe-st. Also, a Stewart cooking stove for sale very cheap.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board, for 4 gentlemen, or two gentlemen and their wives at 850 Madison-st.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS AND CLOSETS AT 126 Henry-st., near Blue Island-av., within one block of horse cars. Apply at 258 Forquer-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping; family without children preferred; references exchanged. 172 Egan-av., near Vincennes-av.

TO RENT—AT 98 CORNELIA-ST., 2 FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms, very large and cheap.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, or three unfurnished rooms, fit for housekeeping. 976 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS FOR OFFICES OR GENtlemen's sleeping rooms; also barn. Inquire at 257 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A MOST DESIRABLE FURnished front room, with bathroom. Also, a floor of four rooms unfurnished, closets, and bathroom, within two squares of Union Park. Rooms furnished if desired. No. 90 North Ashland av.

TO RENT—921 WABASH-AV.—NEWLY FURnished rooms without board.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—TWO FINE OFFICES, BASEMENT and first floor of building 170 Washington-st.; these offices are suitable for banking or insurance, having two vaults in each office. SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 330 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THE 5-STORY AND BASEMENT building corner of West Madison and Halsted-sts., being 50x100 feet, now nearly completed and will be finished to suit tenants on application, either for wholesale, jobbing, or retailing purposes. Apply to C. E. HOLMES, No. 69 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—A LIGHT, DRY BASEMENT, 20x70, is now fitted up for butter store. Apply at 24 West Randolph st.

TO RENT—LARGE BASEMENT; GOOD LOCAtion for commission, fruit, or lager beer saloon. 23 North Canal-st.

TO RENT—NEW STORE 961 WABASH-AV., near Twenty-second-st. Apply at 963 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A MOST DESIRABLE CORNER store on Wabash-av., south of Twelfth-st. Rent low. Inquire at 477 State-st.

TO RENT—IN A FIRST-CLASS LOCALITY, A store, just repainted, with new fixtures; to be had at once; at back of store a good-sized room. Capital stand for cigar and news depot. Rent cheap. Apply at No. 655 West Madison st.

TO RENT—ON MADISON-ST., NEAR SHERman House, front rooms and offices, suitable to almost any business; cheap to good tenants. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 52 WEST MADISON-ST., near Clinton, 25x70, suitable for any first class business, opposite the Sherman House, by WM. H. THOMPSON, 279 West Madison st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—TO FOUNDRYMEN AND MANUfacturers—On long time, a large lot, 176x170, with streets on three sides. This choice piece of property will be offered for a few days only at a very low figure. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate Agents, 107 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—SIX GOOD SALESMEN FOR THE city, on commission. Commercial travelling men will find it to their advantage to call. G. A. HOLLISTER & CO., 407 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A CLERK WHO HAS A KNOWLedge of bookkeeping. Address, giving references and salary expected, B 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO KEEP A SET of books in a country store, $10 per week. Small cash deposit required. Address V 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN THAT HAS HAD several years' experience in the retail drug business; must speak German. Inquire at 361 South Clark-st., corner Harrison.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN PRESCRIPTION druggist; salary good. Apply at 82 West Van Buren st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD experience in a ladies' hat and frame factory, at TURKINGTON'S, 236 State-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CLERK IN the pawnbroker business. Reference required. Address U 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK. COMPETENT TO put up prescriptions and willing to do general work about a retail store. Address Z 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—A JUNIOR DRUG CLERK. BY JOHN P. LEE, corner Halsted and Harrison-sts. and Blue Island-av.

Trades.

WANTED—A COMPETENT HAND, WHO has had experience, to run a moulding-machine. For particulars apply, with references, to Cedar Rapids Planing-Mill Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

WANTED—TWO BLANK BOOK FORWARDers, two finishers, and two rulers immediately. WINCHELL & EBERT, Hannibal, Mo.

WANTED—STOUT BOY TO RUN A PRESS. Apply to Bright Side Co., 3 West Madison-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, LITHOGRAPHIC printers and a good engraver at Garden City Lithographic Press office, 78 East Madison st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD some experience in carriage painting, to work in Carriage Repository, 344 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD TOOL SHARPENER AT 62 Fourth-av., near Harrison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BLACKSMITH ON THE first fire; principally light work; must be willing to do heavy work if required. Good wages and steady employment guaranteed for the right man. A German preferred. 283 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—SIX CABINET MAKERS (TWO carvers, one man to run moulding machine) at SWINEY BROS., Cabinet Factory, corner Kinzie and Reuben-sts.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CARPENTERS FOR INside work. Apply southwest corner Adams and Wells-st., early.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT 166 NORTH Wells-st. one first class blacksmith, for platform spring wagons.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BLOCK-TENDER for retail market; must be No. 1. Inquire at 727 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ROOFER, TO GO in the country; first class wages paid. McFARLAND, PRICE & CO.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MALE COOK AT Ublich House; one who understands meat and pastry. Corner State and Twenty-second-sts.

WANTED—5 SCANDINAVIAN CABINET makers immediately. Apply at factory, on Deering-st., near Archer-av., Bridgeport.

WANTED—5 OR 6 CARPENTERS, ON JOB and day work. Also boy to learn carpenter trade. Apply corner of Archer-av. and Farrell-st.

WANTED—A SCROLL SAWYER, ONE THAT can make and mould brackets; also, a good window frame maker. F. W. ASH, 449 Archer-av.

WANTED—FIVE CARPENTERS AT 182 NORTH ...-st. LOVERING & MILLER, Builders.

WANTED—OPERATORS ON WHEELER & Wilson Machine to make custom order shirts. Apply at 260 West Madison-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—AT 1030 WABASH AV. ONE MAN who thoroughly understands the care of horses, and an experienced carriage washer. Call early this morning.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—THREE INTELLIGENT AND REliable men, of good address, who are willing to work; business permanent, pleasant, and profitable. Call at 121 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—500 NEWS BOYS, AT 253 WEST Madison-st., up stairs.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—50 LADIES AND 50 gentlemen, agents for city and country; at 253 West Madison-st. up stairs, Chicago, Illinois. Call or write.

WANTED—ADVERTISING CANVASSER—A permanent position for a first-class man with an acquaintance, and who can command patronage. J. J. SPALDING & CO., 21 South Canal-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN IN MEAT MARKET who thoroughly understands the business. None other need apply. Call at No. 71 Fourteenth st.

WANTED—A YOUNG AND EXPERIENCED man in a butcher business. 82 West Adams st.

WANTED—2 SMART LABORERS, WITH SOME mechanical ideas. No eye servants need apply. 56 Fifth-av., in the basement.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO SELL FURnishing goods by samples in the city; reference required. P. BAER & CO., 1005 State-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD AGENTS TO SELL pictures and mirrors on time; large demands; good pay. E. G. RUST & CO., 193 Sedgwick-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY 1,000 MEN AND 39 teams for the Northwestern & Wisconsin Central Railroad; wages from $2.25 to $2.75; teams $5 per day; entirely free fare and no charge in the Company's office, 27 West Lake-st. HJORTH & NEWTON.

WANTED—TWO GOOD LABORERS; THOSE accustomed to work with plumbers preferred; good wages. H. A. HAUGAN, 85 Fourth-st., corner Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—BOY, IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE. Address, in own handwriting, stating terms, P. O. Box 1037.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND 3 dining room waiters (white men), at Central European House, 45 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—THREE GOOD CITY CANVASSers, and one man that understands paper-hanging. Apply at 127 West Washington-st., Room 3.

WANTED—ONE GOOD PRACTICAL BOOK Agent to canvas the city for Dr. Newcomb's "How Not To, and Why." Apply at 63 South Canal st., at 1 o'clock p. m.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS AND miners for Lake Superior, wages $2.25 per day; entirely free fare; 25 masons and laborers for Government work, 8 hours to the day; masons and men for city work; 100 railroad men and choppers for Wisconsin; 100 teams $5 per day; 50 sawmill and farm hands; 20 boys for picking fruit. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call on KIMBALL & CO., 169 West Madison-st.; business legitimate, pays better than wages.

WANTED—TO-DAY — 25 MORE LABORERS for government work and copper mines; constant employment, good pay; fare furnished at 106 South Franklin-st., Room 28.

WANTED — THIS DAY, 15 MEN TO WORK on gravel train; free fare, no office fees. Apply at 35 West Washington-st.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, BY CHICAGO City Railway Company, 50 cobble stone pavers; good wages. Inquire of R. T. CRAIN, Superintendent, corner Twentieth and State sts.

WANTED — TO-DAY, 50 RAILROAD LABORers for grading and track laying, all sand work, nice work; wages $2 and $2.25; board $4; free fare. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal or at 59 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—THIS DAY, 300 RAILROAD LABORers for the Detroit & Bay City Road; 200 for Ionia, Stanton & Northern Road; 1,000 for the Muskegon & Big Rapids Road; 500 to go to Lake Superior; wages on all $2 and $2.25; board $4; free fare. We also want sawmill and farm hands, quarry laborers and choppers. Apply for particulars to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal, and 59 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—25 GOOD MAN FOR FARMER work. Good wages will be paid. Inquire at 80 Sherman st., opposite the Rock Island Depot.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, ABOUT 15 years of age, to make himself generally useful; must come well recommended. Apply to CHAS. E. HYDE & CO., 255 West Madison-st.

WANTED—1,000 MEN FOR MARIETTA, wages $2.25 and $2.50; 10 foremen with men; 100 teams $5.00 per day; free fare. Apply at Company's office, 20 North Canal-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan office, 664 State-st.

WANTED—A HEALTHY WOMAN TO TAKE A child, 2 weeks old, home to nurse. Apply at 798 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD STOCK OF GROCERIES for which we can exchange good real estate in city or country. R. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FROM 14 TO 15 CAN HAVE a good home where there are no children. Our object is to give a home to one that is in need of it. An orphan preferred. Address W 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—EVERYONE TO KNOW: GOOD single rooms at Merchants European Hotel, $1 per day. Good meals from 25 to 50 cents.

FOR SALE.

CHEAP FUEL—COKE DELIVERED ANYwhere north of Twenty-sixth st. for 15c per bushel. The Gas Office, southeast corner of Wabash av. and Hubbard Court (in the rear), is the only reliable place to leave orders.

FOR SALE—LEASE—TWENTY MONTHS' lease; good location on West side; rent cheap. Call at 129 West Washington st. W. F. MERRILL & CO.

FOR SALE—THREE HORSES, PHAETON, trotting-sulky, and buggy, together with cottage at 201 West Adams-st. with lease of ground or without; at auction this morning at 10 a. m. Also household furniture and small stock of fine cigars.

FOR SALE—13,000 HEMLOCK RAILROAD ties, cheap, by WM. HAWLEY, Lockport, Ill.

FOR SALE—YACHT VOLANT—THE PRETtiest and best of Smith's boats; lies in the lake basin at foot of Thirteenth-st., or to let by the day or hour. G. B. SMITH, 730 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HUNTING DOG—A thoroughbred English setter; can be seen at 266 South Park av.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A FULL SET OF U. S. cents which I will sell for $50. Address or call for WINSOR, Porter's Telegraph College.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL CONVENient house, cottage preferred, south of Twenty-second st. and east of State-st. Any one having such a house to rent may apply to WM. D. MARSH, 164 La Salle st., Bryan Block.

WANTED—TO RENT—ANY ONE HAVING A room to rent in private family on or near South State-st., address 241 South Morgan-st. References exchanged.

WANTED—TO RENT—A YOUNG GENTLEmen of steady habits desires to rent a well furnished sleeping room without board in a private family within 10 minutes' walk of corner of Madison and Halsted-sts. References exchanged. Address O 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BETWEEN HARRISON and Twenty-fifth, east of State, two small, neatly furnished rooms, for parlor and bedroom; no objection to upper floor; will pay $15 to $20 a month. Surroundings must be first class. References exchanged. Address P Q R, Post Office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A RESPONSIBLE party a house of 5 rooms near Union Park. Address U 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MAN, WIFE AND baby, 3 rooms for housekeeping; rent not over $14. Address Q. Box 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF SIX rooms. Apply to-day at 79 North Franklin st.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED rooms, with or without board, on West Side. Address H 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN, sleeping apartment, unfurnished, with or without board, West Side. Address H 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A BUILDING SUITable for carriage factory—say 40x100 Twenty-sixth or stories, between California Carriage Factory, 25 and 27 South Park-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—AT 146 STANTON-AV., 2 BLOCKS south of Douglas House, in a family of two, a first-class German girl for general housework; must be a good cook, and come well recommended; no others need apply; good wages will be given.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork at 586 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN GIRL to cook, wash, and iron. 217 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GIRL, TO COOK, WASH, AND iron. Call at 609 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; one for kitchen and one for chamber work. Apply at 21 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at 119 Fourth-st., near Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—COOK AND CHAMBERMAID FOR Hotel Marquette, Lake Superior. Apply at Burke's European Hotel, Madison-st.

WANTED — AT 361 WEST MADISON-ST., A girl to do general housework in a small family.

WANTED—SCANDINAVIAN AND GERMAN girls for first class situations. Inquire at 263 East Division-st., up stairs.

WANTED—50 GIRLS FOR DIFFERENT SITUations at the City Intelligence Office, 106 South Franklin-st., corner Washington, Room 26. No fee charged.

WANTED—A GOOD WORKING GIRL AT 195 West Jackson st. city.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL, WHERE second girl is kept. References required. Inquire immediately. 1124 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SCANDINAVIAN GIRL for general housework; must be a good cook; wages $4 per week. 251 Park-av.

WANTED—A MEAT COOK, ALSO THREE dining-room girls; best wages paid to reliable girls. Apply at Bethel Home, southwest corner Lake and Desplaines-sts.

WANTED—WILL PAY $4.00 PER WEEK FOR woman or girl to do general housework for a family of 5 persons; must be competent. Inquire at 727 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SECOND GIRL, 275 Monroe-st. corner Morgan.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family, at 459 Washington-st. Must be a good washer and ironer. References required.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT THE CENtral Intelligence Office 17 South Halsted-st. 50 German, Norwegian, Swedish, Irish, and American girls, to fill the best situations in city and country.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS WANTED IMmediately. Eastern House, 38 and 40 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, iron in private boarding house; good wages; reference required. Call early, 661 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—COOK AND LAUNDRESS, FOR boarding house. Apply 2 o'clock this day, Room 27, southeast corner State and Madison-sts., Otis Building.

WANTED—SECOND GIRL WHERE A SWEDE cook is employed; Swede preferred. 873 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; good wages. Apply at 1495 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A PLEASANT, TIDY NURSE girl, and for second work. Apply at 1234 Prairie-av., near Twenty-sixth st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS KITCHEN GIRL TO assist the cook; also, a smart girl to do laundry work and assist in the dining room in a private boarding house. 108 West Adams-st.

WANTED—AT WOOD'S HOTEL, 396 STATE-ST., two good pantry girls; also, at the Cutler House, Grand Haven, Mich., two first class chamber girls. Girls for the Cutler House can inquire at Wood's Hotel.

WANTED—A GOOD, WILLING GIRL TO DO second work in a small family. Michigan av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND TWO GIRLS to do general housework; some prepared to stay. Call at 226 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL to do second work in a private family. Apply 1167 Wabash-av.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY — AT 18 ELDridge Court, an assistant cook.

WANTED—IN FAMILY OF SIX, THREE girls—cook, laundress and second girl—at 102 South Park-av., corner Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork and second girl required immediately. 754 Michigan av.

WANTED — GIRLS FOR FAMILIES AT Evanston, Winetka, and other places; also a child nurse for city. MRS BATES, 10 Peck-court.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK FOR A private boarding-house, either white or colored. 548 Wabash av.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG GIRLS, ONE FOR washing and kitchen work, and one for general housework, at No. 7 Calumet av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron. Apply for two days at 422 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, at northwest corner of Thirteenth-st. and Indiana-av. fronting the lake.

WANTED — TWO FIRST-CLASS CHAMBER girls and one scrub girl at the Douglas House.

WANTED—AT 340 WASHINGTON-ST., A COMpetent dining room girl; one who thoroughly understands her business; good wages; reference required.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—SHIRT-MAKERS, WITH WHEELer & Wilson machine, at McArt's Eureka Shirt Manufactory, 122 West Madison-st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE AGED lady to keep house and cook for family of two. Call at 30 East Erie-st.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSEKEEPER TO take charge and do the work for a small family in a nice town 85 miles from Chicago, good wages to the right party. Call at 304 West Madison-st., from 9 to 10 a. m., Wednesday, 28th.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADY TO TEACH DRAWING, Painting, French and German in Female seminary; salary good to successful teacher. W. S. STEVENSON, 39 West Fourth-st., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—TWELVE GIRLS TO GO TO DENver; good singers preferred. Apply at Barnes House between 10 and 11 to-day. MRS. M. A. SPRAGUE.

WANTED—FIFTEEN GIRLS TO WORK IN A canning factory, at Crystal Lake. Good pay and steady work. Apply at my office, 211 and 213 Randolph-st., between Wells and Franklin-sts. Call early—train leaves at 10 o'clock. W. ARCHDEACON.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO TAKE CARE OF office 49 La Salle-st., first floor. Apply this morning, before 9 o'clock. ROBERT GREER.

WANTED—ONE GOOD LAUNDRESS AND 2 colored waiters, immediately, at the Revere House, 46, 48, and 50 North Halsted-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO WASH IN LAUNdry, at 1121 South State-st., near Twenty fourth-st.

WANTED—AT 866 AND 868 WABASH-AV. —Thompson's Restaurant—a good strong girl to wash dishes; room in the house.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A DRUG STORE IN A FLOURISHING TOWN of 12,000 inhabitants, for sale, well located and doing a good business; fixtures good, a stock small, and no dead stock, all having been bought within three years; the present proprietor is engaged in other business, and cannot give his attention to this; a good bargain will be given for a cash customer. Apply to LORD, SMITH & CO., Chicago, or CHARLES SABIN, Rockford, Ill.

A VERY GOOD PAYING DRUG STORE IN THE best location of the South Side for sale at a bargain. NOCKIN & FISHER, 118½ West Randolph-st.

A NICE CIGAR, TOBACCO AND NEWS STORE for sale cheap. Inquire at 961 South State-st.

A FINE GROCERY, LEASE AND FIXTURES for sale; splendid trade; good reasons for selling. Apply at 457 South Clark st.

A FINE DISTILLERY FOR SALE—ONLY BEEN in use six months; 800 bushels capacity; price $6,000. Inquire at Merchants' European Hotel, 124 and 126 West Madison-st.

A GROCERY STORE IN A GOOD LOCALITY for sale; call early if you wish a bargain, corner Robey and Carroll sts.

CHEAP—A RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE—TO sash and door manufacturers—2 full sets of sash and door machinery, planers, &c., all set up in running order, belonging to the bankrupt estate of Meury, Clinton & Co., Menasha, Wis. Apply to W. P. ROUNDS, Assignee, Menasha, Wis.

Also, the building containing same, 100x40 feet, four floors, dry-houses, &c., making altogether a most desirable opening, and well worth the investigation of wholesale manufacturers; business established six years; unusual facilities of every description. Apply to WILLIAM DYKES, Proprietor, Aurora, Ill.

COSMOPOLITAN BILLIARD PARLOR, 336 South Clark-st., for sale.

FIXTURES, WAGON, &C., OF A GOOD BUTCHer shop, 5 room dwelling and barn for sale. Rent, $20; price, $300. C. N. DEAN, 84 Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BOARDING house, and saloon attached. Rent low and license obtained. Inquire at No. 170 South Desplaines st.

HOTEL IN KANSAS CITY FOR RENT. THE St. James Hotel of Kansas City, Mo., having been recently purchased by H. B. Claflin, has been put in first-class repair, and thoroughly refitted in every respect, and is now offered for rent for a term of three or five years. The building is of brick, erected in 1870, centrally located in the business portion of the city, on the line of a street railroad, and has nearly one hundred rooms, besides spacious parlors, dining halls, billiard saloons, pantries, and extensive culinary apartments. It is supplied with a perfect system of electric bells communicating with every part of the house in a most satisfactory manner, and is the most complete hotel building in Kansas City. The house will be rented unfurnished. For further information apply to H. B. CLAFLIN & CO., New York; or GAGE & LADD, Attorneys at Law, Kansas City, Mo.

LEASE AND FIXTURES FOR SALE OF 58 West Randolph st., or store to rent. B. MAYER.

LEASE, FURNITURE, ETC., OF A BOARDing-house for sale—containing 13 rooms, at 20 Charles Place, Fifth av. Furniture new.

SALOON DOING GOOD BUSINESS FOR SALE—lease, new fixtures, and license. Apply at No. 198 Canalport-av.

TO NEWSPAPER MEN—AN INTEREST IN A flourishing newspaper office (Republican) in this State for sale. Good press and jobbing. Terms easy. Reason of sale, ill-health. Address Z 66, Tribune office.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND bedstead factory, including all the machinery belonging thereto. Inquire of W. E. ... & CO., 490 South Canal-st.

$500—GENTLEMEN, WITH READY CASH, can buy half interest in goods at cost, with established business, paying $600 per month, cash. 183 West Washington-st., Room 3.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—GENTLEMAN HAVING new novel, ornamental, and valuable invention for household use, wants capital to manufacture and sell the same. To an honest man competent to keep the books, and not afraid to risk $2,000 to $3,000, and take the business as security, can have an interest, and be paid a salary of $100 per month. None but those having the money and meaning business need apply. TAYLOR & SMITH, 457 Wabash-av.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 TO $3,000. Excellent opportunity to open a cash business that will pay largely; best of references given and required. Address, with real name, T 44, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN WITH $300 OR $600 to take half interest in the best paying business in Chicago for the amount invested. 166 South Franklin st., Room 28.

BOARD—A YOUNG WHOLESALE MERCHANT, of the city, wants room and board in a cultivated and pleasant family. Address, giving full particulars, Z 10, Tribune Branch office.

BOARD—PERMANENT BOARD BY A GENtleman and wife, in a private family; not to exceed $40 per month. Address ... 772 Michigan-av.

BOARD—FOR TWO, WHERE THERE ARE few or no other boarders, South Side, north Twenty-fifth-st. Terms moderate. References given and required. Address K ..., Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

WANTED—TO BUY OR RENT—A FIRST-class second hand piano, immediately. Address for five days, W A B, 511 Wabash av., up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN having had eight years' experience in a first-class retail ready made clothing and merchant tailoring trade; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address CLERK, Box 1165, Rockford, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE BANKing House, by a competent and reliable bookkeeper. Address Q 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE young man (Swede) to work in a small grocery store or to drive the delivery wagon. Apply at 10 Pratt-st., near the corner of North Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN to work in a dry goods or grocery store or drive a delivery; well posted in the city. References given. Call or address W J F, No. 73 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO LAWYERS—IN law office by a short-hand reporter at ordinary clerk's salary. Address N 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRUGGIST OR prescription clerk; have had eight years experience, and can show first-class recommendations. U 69, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN a grocery; has had 6 years experience. Address T H, 432 Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR assistant; satisfactory reference given; will deposit with employers $500. Address Box 283, Fort Wayne, Ind.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN to work in a store; can speak six different kinds of languages: Scandinavian, German, Spanish, French, Holland, and English. Apply 261 South Canal st.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT double entry book keeper could spend his entire evenings on a set of books. Address K 15, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN AND superintendent in foundry. Has had 18 years experience in all classes of foundry work as foreman, and can give the best of reference from leading machine and foundry shops. Address T 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN, BY A practical bricklayer. W 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL printer. Address B 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THE ADVERTISER (an Englishman) as gas fitter, bell hanger, locksmith, and general whitesmith, and is capable of doing the work of a large institution, or warehouse; has worked in this country and can give references if required. Address ..., Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HEAD GARDENER by a thorough, practical man, one summer in America; single; age 28; English. Address WILLIAM CLAPHAM, 313 Broadway, New York.

SITUATION WANTED—TO BUILDERS AND others—A young man, willing to work, wishes to learn bricklaying. Address JAMES GAMBLY, No. 118 Fourth-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN private family; will make himself generally useful; an Englishman. Apply or address in the rear of 309 West Adams for JAMES PRINCE.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman (German), in a private family; can give the best of reference. Address A 94, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Dane) as coachman in a private family. Understands his business, and is willing to do work about the house if required. Address F 37, Tribune Branch office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SUPERINTENDent; is a first-class draughtsman and good at figures. Address F 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY UNMARRIED man of 40 years, in private family, to do chores and make himself useful. Good references. Address B 34, Tribune Branch office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT Protestant girl to do chamber work or wait on table in a private family; good references. Apply at 203 West Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook. Apply at 1,389 State-st. MRS. RYBLEY.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook. Apply at No. 210 West Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, HONEST, Danish girl, who has served several years in American families. Apply to C. CARR, 318 Division-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT woman as cook, and to do kitchen work in a private family. Apply at 197 Carroll-st, in rear, from 9 to 10.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTAble girls. to do second work. 229 Twenty-first st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, TO do general housework in a small family. Inquire 126 North Green st. in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl, to do housework in a family where a second girl is kept. Apply at 146 West Eighteenth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GERMAN girls, one to do general housework in a small family, and the other would like to take in sewing. Apply at 566 Milwaukee av. up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL OF 17, IN a respectable family, to do light housework for her board and have leisure hours to study for herself each day. Address Y 28, Tribune Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF MIDdle-age, as nurse or chambermaid in private house. Good recommendations. Apply 886 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, TO do general housework in a small private family. City references. Call 20 Bay-av., South side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERIcan woman, to cook; understands her business, and expects good wages. Call after 9 o'clock, at 97 Twenty-fifth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged lady, in a small private family; is a good cook, washer, and ironer. Call at 1170 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do second work or take care of children. Please call or address 82 Foster-st., between Jefferson and Desplaines, crossing Harrison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do general house work in a small family. Can get reference if wanted. Please call or address at 82 Foster-st., between Jefferson and Desplaines-sts.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY, AS seamstress. Address Z 20, Tribune Branch office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED widow, of gentle disposition (foreigner, 10 years in America), wishes a situation as governess and companion. Understands all kinds of needlework. Can furnish piano if desired. Country preferred. Address W 64, Tribune office, for five days.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY (MIDDLEaged) accustomed to travelling, wishes to meet with a family going East, Queenstown. Would care young people on the journey, or an invalid. Terms moderate. Address T 90, Tribune Branch office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—I HAVE LEFT WITH ME FOR sale, the horses and carriage belonging to a gentleman who has left the city for several months. Either the horses or carriage can be bought. The horses have been driven in this city together three years; they are bay in color, 17 hands high, well mated, young, and sound; will drive single, and are not afraid of cars. SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 330 Wabash av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—30 WORK, DRIVing and saddle horses, just from the country; will sell cheap. Also phaeton, open and top buggy. Will exchange horse for sash, blinds and doors, or house painting, 65 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, BUGgies, slide-seats, a fine stock from the best makers; reasonable prices. BRADLEY'S Repository, 344 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR OF STYLISH MATCHed horses with good carriage and harness; will sell this neat and rich turnout very low, as the owner has no further use for them. Apply at 332 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—ONE SECONDhand top buggy and one second-hand trotting skeleton. Apply at 769 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HORSE, BUGGY, AND harness, together or separately; horse 9 years old; sound, kind, fit for a lady to drive. Call at Howe's Livery Stable, 717 West Lake-st.

GRASS AND HAY—100 ACRES OF PRAIRIE grass, near depot, in Cook County; also, Beater presses, and 100 tons of last year's pressed hay; will exchange for livery stock or real estate. I. M. STEWART, 302 West Indiana-st.

PARTIES IN WANT OF A TOP OR OPEN buggy, business wagon, in fact most any kind of a light buggy or wagon, will do well to call and examine the stock of FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 148 Michigan av, before purchasing elsewhere.

WANTED—TO BUY FIRST-CLASS HORSE and top buggy cheap for cash. Address S. H., 119 Twenty-first st.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE AND BUGGY, OR saddle horse, for good suburban lots. Inquire of R. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A GOOD SECOND-HAND truck for two horses. Apply to A. S. BARNES & CO., 515 State st.

WANTED—A GOOD STYLISH CARRIAGE team, sound in every respect; must be cheap. W. A. DUNKLEE, 263 to 269 Canal st.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF Nichols & Pearson, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment when desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st. and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment if desired.

WEED SEWING MACHINES SOLD ON monthly payments, and work given if desired. 127 East Eighteenth-st.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office, 588 West Madison-st.; branch, 660 Wabash av.

WEED SEWING MACHINE OFFICE 117 SOUTH Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments, and work given. Attachments for all machines.

INSTRUCTION.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTItute, New Haven, Conn.—Preparatory to College, the Scientific Schools or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogue sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY, AUBURNdale, Mass. Four years classical course, including Latin. Prices reduced last year. Music under direction of Dr. Eben Tourjee. Access to all the advantages of the N. E. Conservatory. Particular attention paid to common branches. Special facilities for German, French, and Painting. Next year begins Sept. 19. Address Rev. CHAS W. CUSHING.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS make $6 to $12 a day with my goods. Every article is new, and as staple as flour. Samples sent free. C. M. LIVINGSTON, 99 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment.—We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle—and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

FINANCIAL.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 180 TWENTYsecond-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, etc. Established 1864.

LOANS—ON MORTGAGES, NOTES, HOUSES on leased lots and good collaterals. L. R. CARSWELL, Exchange building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—50,000 CHOICE PRESSED brick, also 100,000 best common brick. Will deliver the lot for $10 per 1,000. Apply at Sands' Brewery, opposite the Water Works, North Side, or to O. LIPPINCOTT, 141 Lake st.

GREELEY IN CHICAGO.

Rousing Mass Meeting of Third Ward Liberals.

The Great Burlington Hall Filled with Honest Horace's Supporters.

Inspiring Addresses by Hon. Thomas Hoyne and Judge Otis.

Grand Rally in the Eighteenth Ward Last Evening.

Announcements of Meetings to Be Held To-Night.

A meeting of the Liberals of the Third Ward was held last evening at Burlington Hall. Nearly a thousand persons flocked into the building, and exhibited a earnestness and enthusiasm that showed that now indeed they meant business, and would keep on meaning business till after the election. Charley Kern called the meeting to order.

Captain Turuley was then on motion, called upon to occupy the Chair. He said he had returned from the East only a few days ago, and was surprised and delighted to find a Greeley and Brown Club formed in the Third Ward. Only thirty hours had been given for the purpose of calling Greeley men together, and this large meeting had resulted. Both the candidates for the Presidency were personal friends of his. He had graduated with Grant, and marched hundreds of miles with him during the war. He had the highest opinion of Grant's abilities as a soldier, but as a statesman he had proven himself a consummate failure. Although his friend, he could not support him for the Presidency. [Loud applause.]

The following-named gentlemen were appointed a Committee on Permanent Organization: Charley Kern, Hon. T. Hoyne, N. Monroe, August Herr, S. H. Comstock, and P. T. Egan.

The Committee, having retired for deliberation, the Chair introduced

HON. THOMAS HOYNE.

He said it was fortunate that the people were able, once every four years, to examine into the affairs of the Federal Government, and that when these Ward meetings are held throughout the country, to express their opinion of the administration of national affairs, and co-operate with others in remedying evils which were only too obvious. On one side of the political contest could be seen the great military man, surrounded, in the language of Carl Schurz, by his household troops. On the other side were the people rising against the military rule, claiming the privilege of self-government, and the correction of existing abuses. This military chieftainhood, this idolatry, had been the bane of every Republic of which history gave any account. Julius Cæsar, as his hearers knew, overthrew the Roman Republic, picked up by a corrupt Senate, claiming all the while a devotion to the people. Such a christianity was a blasphemy of religion. Corruption, in every direction. The intolerance manifested itself in the branding as traitors of such men as Charles Sumner, Carl Schurz, Greeley, because they had dared to criticise the man who was corrupting the party which they had assisted in forming. Corruption had learned its lesson from the Great Napoleon overthrew the great French Republic, which might have become as great and as enduring as that of Washington himself, had not Napoleon, by his military influence, made Napoleon III. had done the same thing, and it was only at the expense of oceans of blood and millions of treasure that the French people bought back the liberty of which he had robbed them. U. S. Grant was in the same position as the three men had been before him. The whole country was hearing the praises of General Grant sounded, not as the wise President and statesman, but as the successful General who put down the rebellion seven years ago. He would refer the famous flatterers of Grant to Dryden's "Absalom and Ahitophel." These gentlemen were slaying the slain and laying them in their graves. One would suppose that the rebellion was still raging, and that Grant alone was the hero of the war. Now, if military success was a qualification of the grand duties, why not Sheridan, or Thomas, or Logan, or Sherman, or Hancock? But what was to be the reward of these heroes who had fought under these Generals, and gave their life-blood to purchase the freedom and unity of the country? When we look through Attorney-General Williams' account, and claim that certain excesses have been committed by the Government, were we to be considered as attempting to impair the just means of his military achievements? Picture Uncle Sam coming up to General Grant and inquiring how he could reward him for his services to the country. General Grant would reply, "Oh, yes, but I put down the rebellion." "Yes," Uncle Sam would say, "I know all that, but what can I do for my boys in blue, but I understand that some of those rifles I furnished you were sold to defray the household expenses of the wife of one who aided you in putting down the rebellion." To which General Grant, "Yes, I know, but I'm the best looking," and so on. [Laughter.] What would this kind of reasoning be satisfactory? No one denied that he was a great General. The fruits were that the people had given him the credit of military glory, the credit of the past. To this flattered, and praised, and exalted General, he (Mr. Hoyne) would say these words, reiterated frequently by applause. And not the pen of Horace Greeley or execration against rebellion and Generals Grant & Co., could be prolonged cheers.] The charges brought against Grant by the people, by his own partisans, the violations of the Constitution, the frauds, the corruption and bribe-taking, would cost any monarch in Europe, not his throne only, but his head. The corruption was so horrible that no civil Government was run by corrupt rings. The City Government had been so run. Alderman Montgomery had elected the Democratic Council from this ward, had been imprisoned for corruption, and was going to vote for Grant. [Applause.] The exposure had not changed him on his consistency, and on going home where he would be appreciated.

The denunciations of fraud and corruption were applauded with fearful enthusiasm.

Judge L. B. Otis then spoke. He said the eloquent gentleman who had preceded him had given them a text from which to preach until the end of the campaign: "This corruption shall not be considered." He reviewed the causes which led to the remarkable convention at Cincinnati, and the brilliant array of men who had joined the Greeley ranks and forsaken the corruption of the Grant party. As he enumerated them, one by one, they were applauded to the echo. Especially so. This meeting showed which way the wind was blowing. Without preliminary advertising, nearly a thousand men came together to know why? Because they knew that something was wrong. They knew that had placed wealthy veterans into offices over which they could legally be had no control; into offices which were in the gift of the people, and not of himself. Grant was elected to reward him for his distinguished services in the war, and had he been satisfied with that, he would have been elected by the people; although he had been opposed to Grant, he had always been honest and respected him. The Democratic party, the party corrupt men of President Grant, and now often he had violated the Constitution, and said that he had a single qualification for the office. [Applause.] He believed that this movement was to be successful, and that Horace Greeley would be carried to the Presidential chair.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following officers:

President—James McKindley.

Vice Presidents—Hon. Tom. Hoyne, Judge Otis, P. P. Hutchinson, S. J. Hayes, General Turuley, James Bradley, Judge Lindley, Hon. Joseph Medill, Lieutenant-Governor Beveridge, Hon. Lisle Stain, Captain Mackerley, H. M. Turner, L. O. Comstock, A. Hatt, A. Kuh, John Mulvihill, Major Bush.

Treasurer—E. L. Brandt.

Secretary—C. Augustus Haviland.

Executive Committee—Julius Grob, Charles Kern, Mike Evans, A. B. Mason, Nelson Monroe, S. J. Hayes, Judge A. Huntington, and Pat. Egan.

The report was adopted.

The Hon. John C. Dore then addressed the meeting briefly, and was followed by Mr. McKindley, after which the meeting adjourned.

ENGINEERING.

The Liberals of the Eighteenth Ward held a large and enthusiastic meeting last evening, at No. 18 Chicago avenue. The Eighteenth Ward has been a strong Democratic Ward. The Grantites have asserted that the Democrats would desert the Liberal ticket, and vote "the Democratic straight," in case of a Louisville nomination. No regular Democrats can be found in the Eighteenth Ward that will do so, as the leading Democrats of the Ward, such as Aldermen Carney and McCaffrey, ex-Alderman Sullivan, James Kruse, John Brown, and are trying to make the Eighteenth Ward the Liberal Banner Ward of the city. There is now no Grant Democrat who will vote for the Louisville nominee should there be one, and therefore the Grantites will undoubtedly fall [illegible] they fix for defeat.

Mr. Chas. Dennehy, the temporary President of the Ward Club, presided. Patrick Hoare, the temporary Secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting. The Committee appointed to nominate permanent officers of the Ward Club, made the following report: Dr. Geo. F. Cunningham, President; John P. Murphy, First Vice President; William Desmond, Second Vice President; Anthony Baynes, Third Vice President; Daniel Kilroy, Secretary, and Sven O. Olin, Treasurer.

James Fraser, John Mackrell, Patrick Hoare, Chas. Dennehy, Representatives to the Central Committee. Martin Mullen, John Sweeney, Michael Sullivan, Patrick Berry, Michael Doyle, Daniel McCarthy, David Murphy, John Casey, Thomas McMichael, H. T. Cavanagh, John O'Malley, Michael O'Malley, Executive Committee.

W. J. Onahan was the first speaker called upon. He said he stood before them as a Democrat, and was proud to be one. [Laughter.] He would cast his vote in the Eighteenth Ward. Trueman and Sumner, Seymour and Trumbull, Hendricks and Bickers were standing together in this contest on a common platform to displace the present corrupt and venal Administration. Should Grant vote into power for four years more, the war record, and his shibboleth, "Let us have peace," the country would have been won by peace, and the country would be enslaved. Instead of this, he has given a bayonet law and a carpet-bag Government. The Grantites overrunning the cities of the Republic, and dabbling the battles of the war over again. None but patriots could vote for a man who had been their life-long enemy. It was more important than ever that the people of this country to ratify the nominations of good Democrats should unite with the Liberal Republicans and vote for Horace Greeley, although he had been opposed to Grant, he had always been honest and respected him. The party of Jefferson, the party corrupt men of President Grant, and now often he had violated the Constitution, and said that he had a single qualification for the office. [Applause.] He believed that this movement was to be successful, and that Horace Greeley would be carried to the Presidential chair.

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